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USSR REJECTS APPEAL FOR SAKHALIN KOREANS

OW250341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva Aug 25 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Wednesday rejected a Japanese appeal to allow Koreans living on Sakhalin out of the country, claiming they all live a happy life on the northern Pacific island.

The Soviet delegate to the Geneva-based U.N. Human Rights Commission also rejected as irrelevant the Japanese concern for the thousands of Koreans forcibly moved to the then Japanese-held island during World War II. "The Koreans now residing on Sakhalin are not Japanese and Japan has no right to raise the issue," the Soviet representative told the U.N. commission. "Anyway, they (the Koreans) are living happily there and no one wants to leave the country," he said. The Soviet delegate, however, did not refer to a request raised by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations that the Koreans on Sakhalin should be allowed to visit Japan for reunion with their families.

During World War II, Japan forcibly drafted about 43,000 Koreans, mostly from the southern part of the Korean peninsula, to Sakhalin, as coal miners. At least some 3,500 Koreans there are strongly hoping for repatriation, according to the Japan Bar Federation.

The South Korean delegate to the U.N. Human Rights Commission chose to remain silent during Wednesday's proceedings, Japanese sources said.

Officials of the Japan Bar Federation said they are spearheading the repatriation campaign on behalf of the Koreans because they feel it is a duty of Japan to help in the return of the Koreans.

The Koreans who were forced to settle on Sakhalin were mostly rounded up for the fateful trip without prior notice of their destination, the federation said. Most of them even had no time to bid farewell to their families. Only 2,300 Koreans who had Japanese wives were allowed to leave Sakhalin after the end of the war. All 380,000 Japanese settled on the island were allowed to return home.

According to a Japanese dietman who travelled recently to Sakhalin, there are about 40,000 to 50,000 Koreans on the island today. Half of them have acquired Soviet citizenship and 20 percent North Korean nationality. The rest are stateless because they came from South Korea, according to Komeito Dietman Shozo Kusakawa.

USSR TO RETURN THREE JAPANESE FISHERMEN

OW251025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 25 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Friday will hand over to Japan three Japanese fishermen held for alleged violation of territorial waters earlier this month near one of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Quoting a notification from the Soviet Union, the ministry said that the three crew members of the 9.9-ton No. 18 Seiryu Maru, which was also seized by Soviet authorities, would be handed over at Shikotan Island. The Maritime Safety Agency's patrol boat Kunashiri will be dispatched to the island to receive the fishermen. The ministry said that four more Japanese fishermen are still held by the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT READY TO AID PRC IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

OW241157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 24 KYODO -- Japan intends to express its readiness to help China construct nuclear power plants if China joins the International Atomic Energy Agency,

(IAEA), a government source said Wednesday. The source, who declined to be named, said Japanese Cabinet ministers would so inform the Chinese during the third bilateral ministerial conference starting September 4 in Beijing.

China is reported to be interested in Japanese technology and equipment for its program to construct nuclear power plants capable of generating a total of 10 million kilowatts of electricity by the end of the century. Industry sources said China has sounded out Japan on equipment for the program.

The Japanese Government, however, was reluctant to cooperate in nuclear energy exploitation with China as that country, which has nuclear arms, is not yet a member of the international agency. There was therefore no guarantee that China would not transfer the technology to military purposes, the sources said.

But, recently China has applied to join the IAEA and is expected to become a member of the organization in October. The source said that Japan then might conclude an agreement for cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

France exchanged a memorandum with China on atomic cooperation when President Francois Mitterrand visited Beijing last May. The United States is negotiating with China on a second nuclear power cooperation agreement.

JSP'S ISHIBASHI TO VISIT PRC END OF SEPTEMBER

OW250351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 25 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman-designate of Japan's No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party, will visit China from September 26 to October 1, the party Central Executive Committee decided Thursday. He is expected to meet with party head Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders. Members of Ishibashi's delegation and main topics for discussion will be finalized after Ishibashi's new party leadership is formalized at a party convention next month. The party Executive Committee also decided to dispatch a delegation, led by former Chairman Seiichi Katsumata, to Pyongyang on the occasion of North Korea's independence day celebrations starting on September 4.

SOUTH KOREAN DISSIDENTS ARRESTED IN AQUINO PROTEST

OW250057 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul Aug 25 KYODO -- Nine South Korean dissidents, including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and former National Assemblyman Kim Nok-yong, were taken by police for questioning after a protest demonstration at the Philippine Embassy here Tuesday over the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, it was learned Wednesday. The arrested were among about 30 people who gathered in front of the embassy to offer condolences for Aquino and blame the Philippine Government for the incident. Police dispersed them as an illegal rally and took the nine persons for questioning.

FINLAND'S SORSA ANGRY OVER NAKASONE'S REMARK

OW241305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 24 KYODO -- The leader of the minor opposition Democratic Socialist Party said on return from Scandinavia Wednesday that Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa was angry over remarks by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone which he said were an insult to Finland.

Ryosaku Sasaki, the DSP leader, quoted Sorsa as saying that Nakasone's remarks were regrettable and that he is proud of Finland's capability and will to defend itself.

During the upper house election campaign in June, Nakasone said that if Japan does nothing to strengthen its defense it might become a country like Finland which asks mercy of the Soviet Union.

Sasaki, who flew back from a 10-day tour of Finland, Sweden and Denmark, quoted Sorsa as saying that he does not think Nakasone made the remark with malice.

Sasaki said he and Sorsa agreed on the need to have the United States and the Soviet Union continue medium-range missile reduction talks if the two superpowers fail to reach an agreement by this December.

The DSP leader also noted that former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has proposed that U.S. and Soviet leaders hold a summit in Hiroshima, the first atom-bombed city in the world, in November.

Sorsa and Sweden's Prime Minister Olaf Palme have supported Brandt's proposal, Sasaki said.

ALBERTA'S PREMIER HOLDS TOKYO PRESS CONFERENCE

OW240919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 24 KYODO -- Peter Lougheed, premier of Canada's Alberta Province, a major supplier of coal, oil seeds, wheat, barley and other agricultural products to Japan, told the press in Tokyo Wednesday he is very optimistic about future relations between his province and Japanese business.

Winding up six days in Tokyo before flying to Hokkaido Thursday, Lougheed said he was able to assure Japanese buyers Alberta will remain stable and reliable supplier of natural resources to Japan and that Japanese interests had in turn assured him they would maintain a market for Alberta goods as long as the province remained price competitive.

Asked about the Dome Petroleum-Nissho Iwai plan to ship some two million tonnes of liquified natural gas (LNG) to Japan from Canada annually starting in 1986, the premier said it was not a major topic of conversation with either the Minister of International Trade and Industry Sosuke Uno or the Japan National Oil Corporation (JNOC).

Alberta, with some 80 percent of the natural gas in Canada, would be a major supplier for the Japanese project, but has yet to take a firm stand on the question of export. He said his province is currently studying the proposal and did not want to comment before the report is issued at the end of next month.

The project, controversial because of the precarious financial position of Dome Petroleum, the Canadian partner, and apparent reluctance on the part of some Japanese lenders toward a request for \$2 billion in loans, had been expected to be a major focus of the premier's visit.

However, he chose rather to emphasize ensuring Alberta agricultural exports, coal exports and asking Japanese participation in Alberta petrochemical projects.

The premier said meetings with all the buyers and government leaders he had during the trip went well and that he is sure the Japan-Alberta relationship will continue to expand in future.

"I've been very pleased with the results of our visit," he concluded.

NAKASONE ON STRENGTHENING JAPAN'S POLITICAL ROLE

OW241309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told U.S. columnist Robert Novak Wednesday that Japan will strengthen its voice not only in economic matters but in political and cultural affairs from now on. This will subsequently make Japan a true international state, officials quoted Nakasone as saying.

Novak, who interviewed the prime minister at his office, said some Americans believe Japan has been negligent in its defense efforts under the U.S. nuclear umbrella and has pursued only economic growth, the officials said. The prime minister replied that such an opinion is partly correct but that the Japanese are well aware that peace is maintained through deterrence and a balance of power between states.

Nakasone said that seven out of 10 Japanese support the 1960 Japan-U.S. security treaty. Japan has made utmost efforts for defense amid the government's present financial difficulties, Nakasone was quoted as saying.

Novak told Nakasone that the prime minister is popular in the United States. Nakasone, in reply, said that Americans may have understood him because he has pursued mass-oriented politics domestically and he broke from Japan's traditional silent politics internationally.

SELF-DEFENSE FORCES MAY USE SAKURA 2A SATELLITE

OW241119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 24 KYODO -- The government opened the way Wednesday for the Self-Defense Forces to use the Sakura 2A communications satellite Japan launched in February this year.

The government, in compiling its unified view, said that use of the satellite, the country's first practical communications satellite in orbit, by the Self-Defense Forces will not violate a law governing the National Space Development Center or Diet (Parliament) resolution. The law and parliamentary resolution state that space development and its utilization must be limited to peaceful purposes.

The opposition Socialist and Communist Parties are expected to react with a strong backlash to the government's view. The issue may also become a major issue in a special session of the Diet scheduled for September. The government's view was based on the public telephone communications law which said there should be no discrimination in the utilization of general public communications circuits.

The Defense Agency is expected to request about yen 200 million (about \$822,000) in the fiscal 1984 budget for construction of facilities necessary for using the Sakura (Cherry) communications satellite.

The question of the use of the satellite by the Self-Defense Forces started with the Defense Agency's initial request to use the satellites circuits in establishing contacts between Iwo Jima, Japan's major sealane defense point in the Pacific, and mainland Japan.

The Sakura communications satellite has a capacity of 4,000 telephone circuits. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT) is using 3,000 circuits.

PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS ON 421ST MAC MEETING

SK241331 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The 421st MAC meeting was held at Panmunjom on 23 August. At this meeting, our side lodged a strong protest against the fact that the South Korean puppet clique, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, committed a barbarous, bestial act of sinking our fish-detection boat Pungsan on the high seas of the East Sea, killing its crew members. Our side then called the enemy side to account for this act.

According to the statement of Maj Gen Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the MAC, Pungsan is a ship specialized in detecting schools of fish on both the East and West Seas. On 12 August, the Pungsan was heading to the West Sea from the East Sea to detect schools of fish in the West Sea.

At 1340 on 13 August, this boat was sailing on the high seas 170 miles east of Ulnung Island and 110 miles west of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, when a destroyer of the South Korean puppet navy approached it. Approaching a spot 1.2 miles from our peaceful boat, the destroyer turned a searchlight on it. Without withdrawing and continuously following our Pungsan, the destroyer abruptly opened gunfire at this boat. The shells fired by the South Korean warship fell in great number; some of them hit the boat. Under the critical situation, our fish-detection boat Pungsan turned its bow and began to sail for shelter toward nearby foreign boats engaged in fishing operations.

At 0500 in the early morning, the South Korean puppet army even fired missiles at our peaceful boat, mobilizing an armed helicopter. The first two missiles missed the target. The armed helicopter of the South Korean puppet army flew away and came back with missiles to continue its attack.

As a result of this attack, our fish-detection boat Pungsan sank at 0620 the same day on the high seas 37 degree 35 minutes north latitude and 135 degrees 43 minutes east longitude, a spot 230 miles east of Ulnung Island and 60 miles west of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. Because of the piracy committed by the South Korean puppet army, our five crew members were killed. This was an atrocious, outrageous piracy that could only be committed by the South Korean puppets who refuse to recognize human beings, international law, and their fellow countrymen.

The senior member of our side bitterly denounced this horrible act of slaughtering our fellow countrymen, which was committed by the South Korean puppet clique, as a barbarous armed provocation perpetrated by the pirates of the 20th century. He then strongly urged the enemy side to apologize for the barbarous piracy committed by the rascals, to punish the criminals, to report the result of this punishment, and to unconditionally return all of the bodies of our sacrificed crew members without delay. Instead of guaranteeing to implement our request, however, the enemy foolishly maneuvered to evade responsibility for the piracy committed by the rascals, babbling about a spy boat.

Showing the video recording of the statement made by the deputy captain of the Pungsan, the senior member of our side exposed in detail the truth of the piracy committed by the South Korean puppet clique. He then asked which was correct, the enemy's report on the recovery of the bodies of our crew members or the statement of the senior member of the enemy side that there were no bodies. He said that the enemy's failure to answer this question shows that the infiltration of the so-called armed boat is a complete fiction. He then said that no matter what trick the enemy may use, it can never evade responsibility for the recent piracy.

The senior member of our side said that, seeking an impure political aim, the enemy has concocted an incident in a premeditated manner and has kicked up conspiratorial anticommunist rackets.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antigovernment struggle for democracy have been recently further intensified among the South Korean people. The anti-government struggle of youths and students took place in succession in South Korea about the time of the third anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. Such a struggle has been expanded not only among the political, social, and religious circles in South Korea but also among overseas compatriots in Japan and the United States.

Furthermore, the moves of opposing and rejecting the holding of the IPU general conference in Seoul are mounting in many countries of the world.

Many countries have officially announced that they will not attend the 70th IPU general conference, declaring that for them to sit together with the puppets to discuss matters in South Korea -- a powder magazine of war and where human rights are being trampled underfoot -- will only result in damaging their dignity and in falling prey to the U.S. imperialists' political intrigue.

The senior member of our side exposed that under such circumstances, staging an anti-communist racket is necessary for the enemies to shift the responsibility for the social confusion prevailing in South Korea today to us, to suppress the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antigovernment struggle for democracy of the South Korean people, to divert the people's attention elsewhere and to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces and their new war provocation maneuvers.

Saying that the enemies' anticommunist rackets to distort the patent reality are closely related to the rascals' recent military moves, our senior member continued: Recently the enemies have dragged the latest type of antitank helicopters and 155mm howitzers capable of firing neutron bombs into South Korea.

This is not only a flagrant violation of item D, paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement but is also an open challenge to our side. It is also a criminal act threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have continued spy activities against our side. An SR-71 high altitude and high speed reconnaissance plane of the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated into the territorial airspace and the skies of the territorial waters of our side on 13 occasions from 27 July to 20 August to commit spy activities.

The enemies' military provocations have continued even in the DMZ. The rascals' violations of the Armistice Agreement and the agreed provisions including firing of guns numbered more than 1,100 from 27 July to 20 August to commit spy activities.

The senior member of our side exposed these criminal acts committed by the enemies with the recorded tapes of the statements by a former South Korean puppet army soldier who recently defected to the northern half of the republic while being forcibly mobilized for fortification work in the DMZ.

These facts vividly prove that the ringleaders who are aggravating tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea are precisely the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The enemies fear that these facts may be laid bare to the world. This is because of the fact that if these facts are exposed to the world, the world voices calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and condemning their war provocation maneuvers will further increase.

Proceeding from this, the enemies have come to recognize the necessity of a heinous intrigue farce in a bid to distort truth. Therefore, on 5 August they fabricated a nonexistent infiltration incident and on 13 August they attacked our peaceful ship on the high seas, sunk it and killed its crewmen. After that, they noisily clamored by labelling it an armed infiltration boat incident.

With such a hackneyed fabrication farce, however, they cannot distort the truth and will only further lay bare to the world the craftiness and shamelessness of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The senior member of our side saying that whenever the enemies committed an armed provocation on the high seas they would fabricate such a distorted intrigue farce and link it with us, exposed this fact with historical materials. Then, he stressed that the brutal piracy committed by the enemies will not go unpunished and that they will pay dear for it without fail.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should ponder over this and act discreetly.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY COOPERATION DENOUNCED

SK240955 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have further stepped up the maneuvers for war preparations while repeatedly holding dangerous war conferences. According to a news report, Director General Tanikawa of the Japan Defense Agency held talks with Crowley, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive force in Hawaii, during a stop in Hawaii on 19 August while en route to Washington for a war conference.

Saying that Japan's fostering of its own strength to defend its own country will contribute to preserving peace and security in the Pacific Region. Crowley demanded that the Japanese reactionaries further increase their military capability.

Positively supporting the U.S. deployment of powerful armed forces in Japan and the Pacific Region, Tanikawa promised that he will make every effort to assist the United States in deploying F-16 fighters at Misawa Air Base without difficulty. In addition, he fawningly said that Japan will be responsible for residential houses and wards next year for U.S. forces -- the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in Japan. For the first time, he officially made this statement -- one that the Japanese reactionaries have failed to make for fear of the Japanese people's strong protest and denunciation. This clearly shows that, while absurdly trying to fulfill their wild desire for reinvasion of Asia by colluding with the U.S. imperialists and by joining the U.S. imperialists' policy for Asia, the Japanese reactionaries have deeply plunged Japan into the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, who are running counter to the trend of the contemporary era, should stop their reckless war maneuvers and behave discreetly.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES 'ULCHI-83' MILITARY EXERCISE

SK250450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 24 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August commentary: "'Ulchi-83' War Exercise Is a Three-Dimension Operational Drill for Invasion"]

[Text] According to a report, large-scale war exercises called "Ulchi-83" are being staged in various places of South Korea including Seoul from 20 August. Vast armed forces and military equipment are mobilized in the exercises.

From 22 August, a bridge laying exercise, the largest in scale in the history of the exercises, aimed at dispatching large-scale armed forces and equipment to the front, was staged on the upper reaches of the Han River. In the Seoul area, exercises to mobilize heavy construction equipment that will be additionally required by the puppet army units in wartime were held. In Puchon, Kyonggi Province, exercises for actual emergency rehabilitation were staged.

On 23 August, a bridge-crossing operation was staged on the Han River. On 24 August, the puppet army's large-scale mobilization drill was staged in the Western front amid the flying of planes and shelling of guns. Earlier than this, on 21 August, an emergency mobilization order was issued to the homeland reserve forces to check the wartime mobilization system including the mobilization of men and vehicles as well as capability of performance of duty.

Also for the war exercises, a great number of residents and various equipment and technical instruments have been mobilized. The war exercises have been staged under the direction of the puppet army leaders and, during the blackout exercise in Seoul area on 23 August, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself was on hand to watch it and inspire war fever.

The South Korean puppets are raving that the exercises are aimed at strengthening the defense posture in preparation for a southward invasion. This is a deceptive propaganda to mislead public opinion. The "Ulchi-83" exercises are designed not to prepare for the nonexistent southward invasion but they are premeditated operational exercises to accelerate the preparations for a war of northward invasion.

The puppets raved, during the entire period of the war exercises, about immediate mobilization, immediate dispatch, and immediate annihilation. The mobilization of large armed forces and reserve forces, equipment and technical material in the exercises, as well as the large-scale bridge-laying and river-crossing operations to dispatch them to the front and the special tactical drill of the river-crossing by the engineering corps units are all military operations designed for an offensive and surprise attack and are general and three-dimensional offensive drills aimed at mobilizing the military men and operational materials and at dispatching them to the front.

These exercises, together with "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercises which were staged along the Military Demarcation Line from February this year and the ensuing "Myolgyong-83" exercises, are military actions that can be committed only when a war is to be provoked.

While staging the military exercises, the South Korean puppets are inspiring North-South confrontation among the puppet army soldiers and residents more wickedly than ever before. On 22 August, the Chon Tu-hwan ring inspired North-South confrontation and war fever to the puppet military academy cadets by taking them to the summit of Mt. Halla and conducting a rally urging on them utmost efforts to improve combat skills and tactical capabilities to increase capabilities for reunification.

The war exercises are timed with the frequent South Korea trips by the U.S. bellicose elements prior to Reagan's South Korean junket. The chairman of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee who came to South Korea some time ago visited the Military Demarcation Line and reassured that the strong U.S. support to South Korea remains unchanged. The war exercises realistically prove that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring intend to ignite a war on the Korean peninsula and that it has reached a very dangerous stage.

In South Korea anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is being stepped up, and increasing opinions at home and abroad are denouncing the holding of the IPU general meeting in Seoul. Amid such circumstances, the puppets are staging war rackets, creating a horror atmosphere, and threatening the people to repress the force of their struggle.

They illegally attacked and sank our fish-detection boat on the high seas of the East Sea some time ago and are babbling that it was a spy boat and a suspicious boat. This is to divert the attention of the people within and without any unreasonably linking the South Korean crisis to us. It is part of such maneuvers that the puppets raved about a surprise attack of the North, placing the blame on us, on launching the Ulchi exercises. Those who have been cornered are making their last-ditch efforts to find a way out by war rackets.

This, however, is doomed to fail. They will only face isolation within and without as well as ruin by aggravating tension in Korea and by leading the situation to the brink of war. We will never tolerate any of the puppets' reckless maneuvers and will deal a stern punishment to the provokers if they should wage reckless military provocations.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES DEFENSE SUPPORT CORPS

SK241144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary notes that the plot of the Chon Tu-hwan group to trump up the so-called "defence support corps" is aimed to cover the whole of South Korea with suppressive forces, put down the resistance of people even by repeating the Kwangju bloodbath three years ago and hold an international meeting without difficulty.

Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to mobilize the "defence support corps" as a "mobile strike force" in time of war, the author of the commentary says: This is one more vicious plot of this clique to drive out with ease a large number of the middle-aged and young people in South Korea as bullet-shield in its war of aggression, further reinforce the suppressive forces of South Korea with paramilitary and police forces and thus bar the valiant patriotic struggle of people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group revealed its fascist intention to increase the suppressive machines and suppressive forces with the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in the offing. This is not a chance coincidence.

Its attempt to achieve the so-called "stability" by the double-dealing tactics of suppression and appeasement and create an "atmosphere of the international conference" is miscarrying. The South Korean people warn that the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union will not proceed without a hitch.

Unpardonable is the intrigue of the puppets to intensify their suppression, achieve "social stability" and create an international climate for the creation of the "two Koreas" by abusing the international conference.

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SK250326 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the absurd remarks Chon Tu-hwan made at a press conference.

At the Chongwadae garden on 23 August, Chon Tu-hwan held an annual summer press conference and clarified so-called views on overall state affairs. At the 1 hour press conference, he tried to mislead public opinion with such words as the creation of an advanced homeland, economic growth, and a peaceful transfer of power and strived to conceal his nation-selling, treacherous acts, referring to his junkets to Southwest Asia and Japan and U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea to be made to November. He also attempted to deceive the people, spitting out such words as the embodiment of a righteous society and the eradication of irregularities and corruption.

Chon Tu-hwan's 23 August absurd remarks are, in a word, jargons of no value and sordid balderdash to embellish and camouflage his nation-selling, treacherous crimes.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan, above all, noisily conducted unbecoming propaganda on peaceful transfer of power as if he seemed to peacefully transfer power at once. This is the gibberish of a thief who trembles all the times and lingers near the scene of his crime. It is an open secret that, for his long-term power, Chon Tu-hwan has reduced this land to a wasteland without human rights and to an area of political ruin and, what is worse, he is revising the Constitution so that he may be in power longer than his 7-year tenure. It is a well-known fact that he is resorting to all kinds of maneuvers to achieve his ambition for long-term power by holding international functions, such as the IPU conference, the '86 Asiad, and the '88 Olympics, thus, to win international support. This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan clamored about a peaceful change of power as if he had no greed for power. This is an unpardonable crime mocking and deceiving the people.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan made people laugh by making preposterous remarks on the creation of an advanced homeland. It is ridiculous for Chon Tu-hwan, who is ignorant of the term "creation of an advanced fatherland," to create an advanced homeland. In South Korea -- a complete model of the U.S. colonies in the world--everything is decided in accordance with and is subordinate to the aggressive demands and interests of the United States. Babbling about the creation of an advanced homeland without eradicating this colonial politics is a foolish delusion and a crafty trick to win the popularity of the people by creating a fantasy among them.

At the press conference, Chon Tu-hwan also honeyfugged about economic growth and the stability of prices. This is also a hocus-pocus to cheat the people. In reality, the South Korean economy in unprecedented difficulties is faced by the worst crises. Not only small- and medium-size business firms but also large business groups are in financial difficulties. The South Korean economy is also suffering from chronic inflation and reaching an uncontrollable state of collapse. In addition, skyrocketing prices and billions of dollars' deficit in the balance of international payment are further pressing the South Korean economy shouldering \$38 billion foreign debts. Chon Tu-hwan, nevertheless, ignored this reality and, instead, raved about growth and stability. This is an act to maintain the military, fascist dictatorship by pacifying the people's complaints and by further intensifying the exploitation of the people.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan also talked about the achievement of a just society and the uprooting of irregularities and corruption. This is nothing but an absurd rigmarole of a thief yelling "Stop, thief!" Everyone knows that Chon Tu-hwan is a uncommon fascist tyrant and the top boss of irregularities and corruption. Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader who has committed large-scale incidents of irregularities, ranging from the Chang Yong-cha curb loan scandal to the recently exposed Myongsong Group incident. While hiding the despicable crimes and treacheries which he had perpetrated, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the embodiment of a just society and the uprooting of irregularities and corruption. This is the culmination of his brazen acts.

Besides, Chon Tu-hwan prattled about U.S. President Reagan's junket and his junkets to Southwest Asia and Japan. This is nothing but honeyfuggle, to hide his sordid treachery as the colonial stooge.

In a nutshell, Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks at the summer press conference are rubbish woven with the deception of the people, falseness, and unreliable words and a last-ditch effort to extricate himself from crises facing his rule.

It is not accidental that Chon Tu-hwan called patronized trumpets to the Chongwadae garden and spat out a long harangue. This was aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad by pretending as if everything had been done well since he took power and at soothing the antigovernment fighting spirit growing among the patriotic masses from all walks of life by creating a fantasy among the people. Chon Tu-hwan's press conference was, in particular, aimed at hiding various crimes which he had committed with the approach of the IPU conference and at smoothly holding the international function.

With such a clumsy trick, Chon Tu-hwan can deceive or dazzle no one. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must apologize to the people for his never-to-be-condoned crimes and step down from power without delay in accordance with the demands of the masses at home and abroad.

ZIMBABWE'S PRESIDENT CANAAN BANANA VISITS

Arrival Ceremony

SK201738 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1720 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- A Zimbabwean Government delegation headed by Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Pyongyang on August 20 by special plane for a goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a festive mood to greet the friendship mission of the Zimbabwean people. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Canaan Banana were set up in the airport compound. When the plane carrying the mission of the Zimbabwean people touched down at the airport at noon, the crowds warmly welcomed the guests, bursting into cheers of hurrah and dancing a beautiful dance.

Comrade Canaan Banana and madame were accompanied by Minister of Housing S. Mumbengegwi and other members of the delegation and suite members.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Yim Chun-chu and his wife, Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of culture and art, and the press, and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk. Diplomatic envoys of different countries to Korea were present at the airport.

A Children's Union member presented a bouquet of flowers to Comrade Canaan Banana.

Comrade Canaan Banana passed before the crowds, acknowledging their cheers.

Tens of thousands of working people of Pyongyang warmly welcomed the Zimbabwean Government delegation headed by Comrade Canaan Banana along the route.

Kim Il-song's Welcome

SK201726 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1717 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cordially received on August 20 Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, heading a Zimbabwean Government delegation on a goodwill visit to our country. He shook hands with Comrade Canaan Banana and hugged him.

Present on the occasion were Minister of Housing S. Mumbengegwi and other members of the delegation and suite members.

Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk were present there. Children's Union members presented bouquets of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Cannan Banana. A welcome function for the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe was held.

National anthems of the Republic of Zimbabwe and our country were played.

In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Canaan Banana reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Gift for Kim Il-song

SK201730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1721 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is heading a government delegation, on August 20 presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The members of the delegation and suite members were present on the occasion. On hand were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Song-nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk.

Comrade Canaan Banana explained the content of the gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After seeing round the gift, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks.

Order Awarded to Banana

SK201718 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1711 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- Order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is heading a government delegation on a goodwill visit to our country.

An awarding ceremony was held on August 20.

Present there were the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The members of the delegation and suite members were on hand. Present there were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Song-nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conferred Order of National Flag First Class upon Comrade Canaan Banana. Orders and medals of the DPRK were also awarded to the members of the Zimbabwean Government delegation and suite members.

Gift for Banana

SK201734 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1723 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 20 presented a gift to Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is heading a Zimbabwean Government delegation.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk. The members of the delegation and suite members were on hand.

Comrade Canaan Banana expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK201636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1628 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet on the evening of August 20 in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Comrade President Canaan Banana on a goodwill visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in company with President Canaan Banana entered the banquet hall the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Canaan Banana made speeches on the occasion.

Invited there were the entourage of President Canaan Banana.

Present there were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, personages concerned and DPRK ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk.

The banquet passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK201602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the grand banquet he arranged on the evening of August 20 in honor of the government delegation of Zimbabwe headed by Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on a goodwill visit to our country:

Esteemed President Comrade Canaan Banana, distinguished guests from Zimbabwe, comrades and friends,

Today I am really pleased to meet again our intimate friend comrade president and have this occasion to be with you at a time when the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zimbabwe are developing excellently with each passing day.

Esteemed Comrade President, you visited our country in April last year and made friends with us on fraternal terms, consolidating the ties of friendship between Korea and Zimbabwe. Today you have come all the way to see us again. I was greatly moved by this and offer a warmest welcome to you, the goodwill mission from a fraternal country, Zimbabwe.

The two visits of yours to our country in a little over a year are a vivid demonstration of friendship which is developing higher and higher between Korea and Zimbabwe.

Friendship between the peoples of our two countries was firmly established with the visit to our country by esteemed Prime Minister Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, our brother and close friend, as early as the days when the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people was at its height. This friendship has developed into a true militant friendship between comrades-in-arms, into comradely relations.

As we did in the past, so we are now promoting the common cause against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the creation of an independent new life free from exploitation and oppression, in selfless close cooperation with our international friends.

Our two parties and governments on the same road of anti-imperialism and independence, have continuously expanded and developed the friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of brotherhood and revolutionary principles.

On your declaration of national independence, you took a resolute and daring step of establishing diplomatic relations preferentially with our republic and of abrogating all the treaties which the former racist regime had concluded with the South Korean puppets.

In spite of any foreign pressure and their political intrigues, you have invariably maintained the revolutionary stand by determinedly rejecting the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation in the international arena, and you have done everything possible to give active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The firm stand of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which does everything for the friends of common purpose, never compromising with imperialists and their lackeys, serves as an example for the people who are advancing towards independence and justice, and has won high respect and admiration of our people.

We consider that the world's revolutionary countries and peace-loving people who advocate chajusong (independence) can thwart the crafty manoeuvres of the imperialists to divide and disturb the newly-emerging countries and that they can safeguard world peace and security if all of them firmly maintain their principled stand in the anti-imperialist struggle and strengthen militant solidarity as you do.

The present international situation is becoming complicated and tense more than ever before because of the moves of the imperialist powers to maintain and expand their sphere of domination.

The imperialist and colonialist powers have been instigating the South African racist clique to put down brutally the national liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and perpetrate ceaseless, undisguised armed aggression and sabotage and subversion against Zimbabwe and her neighbouring front-line states.

The imperialists and colonialists are scheming to put the countries in southern and other parts of Africa under their control by sowing the seed of discord and creating disputes in this part of the world.

We resolutely denounce the criminal moves of the U.S. and other imperialist and colonialist powers to make overt armed intervention against the African countries and make them fight among themselves by dividing and disrupting them. We extend firm solidarity to all the African peoples who are valiantly struggling to oppose aggression, interference and armed repression by the imperialists, colonialists and racists and their moves for division and alienation, safeguard national sovereignty and achieve a complete liberation of Africa and its unity.

The imperialists and colonialists should immediately stop all their manoeuvres for interference in the internal affairs of Africa, and the African disputes should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in the interests of both sides and to the benefit of unity and solidarity among all the African countries by the African people themselves within the framework of the organization of African unity.

The African countries should maintain chajusong and also strengthen unity and take concerted actions against the imperialists and colonialists in the common interests of Africa and the cause of world peace.

With a high sense of pride and dignity as a nation who have achieved independence at the cost of their blood, the Zimbabwean people, are now zealously struggling for a new society and complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Zimbabwean people conducted the struggle for national liberation and independence by their own original method that suited the specific situation of their country, and they are now building a new society also by following a creative socialist line of their own.

We sincerely rejoice over the great success being made by the heroic Zimbabwean people in their endeavours to build a single party, achieve national stability and harmony, develop an independent national economy and national culture and improve the people's living standard by foiling continued sabotage and subversion of the reactionary forces at home and abroad.

Your success is the common success of the peoples of Africa and the Third World who follow the policy of non-alignment and fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

In the future, too, the Korean people will value the friendly and cooperative relations with the people of Zimbabwe and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them under the banner of independence and sovereignty, non-alignment and socialism; they will also stoutly fight on to build an independent and peaceful new world in close unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are advocating chajusong.

Esteemed comrade president, your visit to our country greatly encourages our people in their struggle to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the tense situation where they are confronted with the enemies.

Expressing my heartfelt thanks to you, an old friend of mine, for your second visit to us, I would like to propose a toast: to militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe, to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to the unity of the world peoples advocating chajusong, to the health of esteemed President Comrade Canaan Banana and madame, to the health of the guests from Zimbabwe and to the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

President Banana's Speech

SK210925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is heading a Zimbabwean Government delegation on a goodwill visit to our country, at the grand banquet arranged yesterday evening by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in honor of the delegation:

Your Excellency Comrade President Kim Il-song, esteemed colleague and great leader of the Korean people, members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, honourable ministers, distinguished guests, comrades and friends:

Thank you, Your Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, for your kind words of welcome and for the compliments you have so lavishly showered on the people of Zimbabwe and myself.

I was deeply moved by the warmth with which we have been received in Pyongyang, a true manifestation of the deep-rooted and enduring fraternal solidarity between our two peoples. The thousands of waving hands, the flowers, the songs and dances, all create an overwhelming impression of love and genuine commitment, and it is a picture on which I personally shall reminisce for a long, long time to come. Coming to Korea is, indeed, like coming home to one's own family and kinsmen.

From your revolutionary kinsmen in Zimbabwe, I bring warm greetings to the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The prime minister and President of Zanu (PF), Comrade Robert Mugabe, asked me to extend his greetings of solidarity to you, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, to your party, the Workers' Party of Korea, and to the hard-working Korean people.

Comrade President, we have good reason to be proud of the historical friendship between the peoples of Zimbabwe and those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has always been based on a sound acceptance of the common cause of freedom, dignity, unity and socialist solidarity. This fraternal pact was sealed when the Korean people identified with us so naturally and so completely during our struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

In those dark moments of gruelling struggle, in which our people learned the price of freedom in a world still haunted by the spectres of imperialism and capitalistic exploitation, you stood by us, and gave us every possible encouragement, both moral and material, and this strengthened our resolve to fight on until final victory. For this support, we shall always be grateful, and, for our part, we find it natural to go all the way with the Korean people, and to share their sentiments on issues that touch on the pride and consciousness of your great nation.

We are with you, Comrade Kim Il-song, as you pronounce with such clarity and conviction on the outrageous historical iniquity of the arbitrary division of the Korean fatherland.

History itself demands that this iniquity be redressed, and that the Korean peninsula, now unnaturally divided into North and South, be restored to its natural status as one Korea with one Korean nation. The restoration of a united Korea is not only desirable, but inevitable. The external elements and reactionaries should bow to the will of the great Korean people, and give way to their overwhelming demand for reunification.

We support the fundamental principles set out by the wise and great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il-song, for national reunification, which call for the need to proscribe all foreign interference, to refrain from pursuing hostile policies between north and south and from attempting to impose ideas and systems upon each other, and to reduce the armies on both sides to relax the tense situation.

These, in our view, are very wise and prudent principles indeed. Comrade Kim Il-song, your proposals of a confederal republic at the Sixth Workers' Party Congress is sufficient proof of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's sincerity in the search for a lasting solution.

Be assured of Zimbabwe's full support for constructive policy to bring about what shall indeed be a momentous event -- the vindication of the conviction that several thousands of years of Korean unity cannot be undone forever at a single snap of interventionist fingers.

The reunification of Korea will be yet another victory (scored) against the forces of repression and imperialism, and these forces, which are already apprehensive at watching their domain become smaller and smaller, will learn yet another healthy lesson.

Comrade President, we have witnessed in our day dramatic reversals in the fortunes of the historical oppressors as nations rose up and tore off the colonial shackles that had bound them for several decades. Your own country is one such example. Your national spirit survived the ravages of annexation by foreign forces and the callous actions of forces whose creed was to divide and rule.

Coming several decades later, the liberation of Zimbabwe was another milestone in the worldwide struggle for national independence and self-determination. That struggle is now almost complete. Sadly, only almost, because in our own region, a barbaric system a grotesque relic from the darkest ages humanity has ever known, still continues to assert itself in the policies of South Africa. Were it not for the delaying tactics of the racist South African regime and those who aid and abet it, Namibia should long have attained her independence. What do we hear now but impudent demands that Namibia's independence becomes a hostage to be released only when Angola and Cuba pay the ransom? What a preposterous demand!

We reject the linkage of Namibian independence to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola -- an altogether extraneous issue -- and insist that Resolution 435 of the United Nations be speedily implemented.

The internal picture in South Africa itself is anything but attractive. The revolting system of apartheid, which forcibly separates man from man in line with the worst traditions of racism, chauvinism and bigotry, belongs in the sewers of history, from which no government and no person has a right to retrieve it. Apartheid must be dismantled and every man and woman given an equal place in the sun. Sanity demands it, and the progressive forces of the world must force the racist regime to understand this.

Comrade President, as the world continues to demand justice and an end to apartheid, the South African regime is becoming increasingly desperate. Having failed to arrest the emergence of independent African states in the region, the regime is now trying to attain the reprehensible status of a regional bully. Senseless acts of sabotage are carried out almost daily against Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. Common criminals are recruited and trained in South Africa, then deployed for destabilisation attempts in the frontline countries.

Transport and communications infrastructure is frequently disrupted in an effort to perpetuate the region's dependence on South African routes, and in that way to foil our plans for regional co-operation among the independent countries in the region. We nevertheless are determined to press on with our efforts, and to defend our frontiers and installations against all forms of sabotage. South Africa will never win the will of the millions of the peoples of southern Africa, who include millions within its own territory.

Comrade President, a strong element of the friendship between our two peoples is our common respect for the dignity of man.

It is this philosophy that guides our thinking on all issues affecting our world today. At a time when hotbeds of tension are being created in so many areas of the world, it is imperative that we, who are committed to the peaceful coexistence of nations speak out with clear voices. It is the innate desire for peace that has inspired the charters of our most cherished international forum -- the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement and others.

Sadly, what we are witnessing today is a gross betrayal of the very spirit of mankind. The principal item of trade between nations has become bullets and acrimonious exchanges. Armouries are expanding at the expense of granaries. The need is real for humanity to reassess its goals and to reverse the suicidal course it appears to have embarked on.

Of particular concern is the competition in the accumulation of nuclear weapons, whose senselessness is easy to see. What satisfaction can be derived from the knowledge that a country has the nuclear capacity to destroy the world several times over? Yet the race continues and gathers momentum by the hour.

It is time that those who possess nuclear weapons stopped and realised the madness of amassing these ominous arsenals. Millions suffer from hunger and disease the world over -- millions have not had the benefit of even the most elementary form of education -- and yet vast sums are budgeted annually for the production and testing of nuclear missiles and delivery systems. The warning and appeals of the massive peace movements which have emerged in all areas of the world are ignored, but the message of these movements is the only hope for mankind: For the love of mankind, stop the arms race!

Comrade president, I believe that Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must continue to make whatever contributions they can to the achievement of peace in the world. Our socialist solidarity and principled approach equip us to join other progressive forces in condemning this suicidal nuclear race, and to assist in the search for solutions to the problems that plague our world. Nations must learn to live together in peace and to seek areas in which to co-operate, rather than exaggerate every little difference between them.

Our own friendship is one positive feature of the geopolitical map. Thousands of kilometers separate Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and yet we can say with all sincerity that our peoples are one.

Across those thousands of kilometers we observe a healthy traffic of friendly delegations, and with every new day the ties between our two peoples grow stronger and stronger as we work together on projects that enhance the cause of socialism. A few days ago I was at home in Harare, admiring the marvellous work done by Korean sculptors on the monuments in honour of the heroes of our struggle at heroes' acre. Tonight, I am at home in Korea, overwhelmed by the realisation that we are indeed sculptors, shaping the destiny of our peoples in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and friendship. What we hope and trust is that other countries in the world will find something to emulate in the special relationship that exists between Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade President, although my current visit to your great country is a very short one, I have already seen much in these first few hours that is worth recounting to my compatriots. I must thank you once again for the sumptuous welcome you have accorded me and my delegation. I am fully convinced that friendship and hospitality are second nature to the wonderful Korean people.

Comrades and friends, may I now invite you to join me in a toast: To the militant solidarity between the sister nations of Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; to the illustrious, peace-loving people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; to the Workers' Party of Korea and its wise leadership; to the prosperity and good health of His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song; to the prosperity and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the prosperity and health of all present here tonight. Thank you!

Talks With Kim Il-song

SK212209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held on August 21 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song-Arranged Luncheon

SK212211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife, arranged a luncheon on August 21 for Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and madame.

The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Delegation Talks With Officials

SK212225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on August 21 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation -- Minister of Housing S. Mubengegwe, Vice-Minister of Local Government and City Planning C.M. Chinengundu, and Permanent Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs O.T. Ndanga -- and suite members.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Hamhung

SK220439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- The Zimbabwean Government delegation headed by President Canaan Banana on a goodwill visit to our country went to Hamhung on August 21.

Set up in the Hamhung airport compound were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song and a portrait of Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

When the Zimbabwean guests got off the plane, the crowd warmly welcomed them, bursting into cheers of hurrah. They were accompanied by Vice-President Yim Chun-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk. They were met at the airport by Kim Hyong-chong and other leading officials of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung. Comrade Canaan Banana passed before the crowd, acknowledging their warm cheers. The Zimbabwean guests went round the February 8 vinelon complex and the Yongsong machine complex.

Hamhung Banquet

SK220447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet for the Zimbabwean Government delegation headed by Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on a visit to South Hamgyong Province on the evening of August 21.

The party of President Canaan Banana was invited to the banquet. Present there were Vice-President Yim Chun-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon In-chol, and Kim Hyong-chong and other leading officials of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk.

Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, spoke at the banquet.

He warmly welcomed esteemed Comrade President Canaan Banana and his party in Hamhung. He said: Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, is an intimate friend of the Korean people.

Esteemed Comrade President, you made a long trip to our country in April last year to attend the celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, making our people happy, and greatly contributed to tightening the bonds of friendship between Korea and Zimbabwe.

Comrade President, you are visiting our country again when the entire people of the whole country are making strenuous efforts to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, with a high degree of political enthusiasm and feats in labour. This gives a great joy and encouragement to our people.

He said: We sincerely hope that the industrious and courageous Zimbabwean people will register more excellent successes in their struggle for clearing away the consequences of the imperialist, colonial rule, achieving national reconciliation, consolidating the sovereignty of the country and building a new life.

The achievements of the Zimbabwean people are achievements of the Korean people and they are common successes of the Third World peoples struggling against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean and Zimbabwean peoples always support and cooperate with each other closely on the road of the common struggle for sovereignty, independence, non-alignment and socialism. The Korean people will in the future, too, firmly stand all the time by the heroic Zimbabwean people and actively support their just cause.

He proposed toasts to the good health and long life of respected Comrade President Canaan Banana and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

President Canaan Banana spoke next.

The banquet took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Banana's Hamhung Speech

SK220451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- President Canaan Banana, head of the Zimbabwean Government delegation, spoke at a banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee in honor of the delegation on the evening of August 21. He said:

What I have seen today in Hamhung, your provincial capital, has reinforced my conviction that the Korean people are a determined assiduous people.

From small beginnings, you have built success upon successes, and created industrial complexes of amazing size and productivity. I was fascinated to learn how you have tenaciously held on to the ideal of self-reliance, as inspired by the people-oriented *chuche* idea, a Korean born and highly developed philosophy. Under the wise guidance of your great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, you overcame natural constraints such as the lack of certain raw materials by finding alternatives of these. It is indeed a great feat of science and imagination to eliminate the need for petroleum and cotton by devising a chemical method to produce fibre from limestone and anthracite, and eventually ending up with a much stronger fibre, and a much cheaper process.

I was also greatly impressed by your machine-building industry, whose history illustrates so well the Korean people's determination to overcome any obstacles standing in the way or progress.

I am sure that our excellent relations continue to grow from strength to strength, and delegations continue to travel between Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, more and more of our people in Zimbabwe will be acquainted with the tremendous advances you have made, we will determine how we can intensify our industrial cooperation to the mutual advantage of our two countries as well as to the mutual benefit of our respective peoples.

Already, the close friendship between the peoples of Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which found its beginning when the Korean people stood by us in brotherly solidarity during the arduous years of our armed struggle for liberation, has developed tremendously since the attainment of our independence. Contacts have been established at various levels, and the Korean people continue to show their strong commitment to the people of Zimbabwe. At present, various teams are working in Zimbabwe on mutually identified projects. We are fully satisfied that our friendship is not a friendship in word only, but is fully supported by positive action and concrete deeds with tangible results.

I would like to assure you that the Zimbabwean people cherish the friendship of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are, for their part, fully committed to you and your cause and are bound by strong cords of revolutionary solidarity.

The marvellous hospitality, the warmth of the welcome I and my delegation received, the sincerity of your love for us -- all these are memories I will cherish for a long time to come.

He proposed to raise the glasses to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the long life and good health of the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Attends Art Performance

SK221654 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" was performed today at the Mansudae Art Theatre in honor of the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by President Canaan Banana on a goodwill visit to our country.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-President of the DPRK Yim Chin-chu, minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk and working people in the city.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana were projected on the backdrop and artis in national costumes of Korea and Zimbabwe sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Zimbabwean song "Baba Mahwina" performing a dance of friendship.

Comrade Canaan Banana, together with Vice-President Yim Chun-chu, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Visits KPA Unit

SK221659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1626 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by President Canaan Banana on a goodwill visit to our country went this morning to the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Yim Chun-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk. The guests were met by KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and commanding officers of the unit.

A welcome function took place at the unit. While watching combat and political training of the soldiers of the unit, the guests were deeply impressed by the fact that they are firmly preparing themselves politically and ideologically and in military technique, upholding our party's military line of self-reliance in defence.

Welcoming Editorial

SK200417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- Papers here today carry editorials welcoming a government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by its President Comrade Canaan Banana for a goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN says that the visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by President Canaan Banana to our country will be greatly conducive to the consolidation and development of friendship between Korea and Zimbabwe and the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between our country and African countries. The editorial continues:

Today, the Zimbabwean people, under the correct leadership of Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, are struggling to firmly defend the sovereignty of the country, clear away the colonial left-overs, achieve national reconciliation and unity, found a unified national army and stabilize and improve the people's livelihood, upholding the slogan of "Building socialism of Zimbabwe style."

Tightly adhering to the principle of independence and non-alignment, the Zimbabwean Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with the southern African frontline states and progressive countries of the world. It denounces the aggression and subversive activities and sabotage of the imperialists and the South African racists who encroach upon the sovereignty of the Southern African countries including Angola and Lesotho, rendering the situation in this region more strained and complex, and supports and encourages the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples for freedom and liberation.

Our people are following with deep interest the building of a new society by the Zimbabwean people and extending firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

Korea-Zimbabwe friendship sealed in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence is growing in strength and developing day by day in conformity with the purpose and desire of the two peoples. This friendship is priceless and most solid, as it is based on the particular intimacy formed long ago between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Robert G. Mugabe.

The Korean visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by President Canaan Banana is a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable friendship and unity between the two peoples.

Our people are glad to have the courageous Zimbabwean people with strong anti-imperialist spirit as our intimate friend and brother in southern Africa where the struggle for sovereignty, independence and progress is raging.

Our people who value Korea-Zimbabwe friendship will make every effort possible to further expand and develop these relations in the future.

PROSECUTION APPEALS 18 AUGUST HIJACK DECISION

SK250503 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul prosecution Thursday appealed the Seoul District Court's decision of Aug. 18 to sentence six Chinese hijackers in the custody of South Korean authorities to prison terms ranging from four to six years, court officials said.

Originally, the prosecution had asked for seven to 10-year terms.

The six, one woman and five men, commandeered a Chinese civil jetliner with 105 people aboard and ordered the pilot to fly to South Korea on May 5. The passengers, crew and the aircraft -- a British-built Trident airline -- were all returned to China in May following direct negotiations in Seoul between Chinese and South Korean officials. But South Korea rejected a Chinese demand for the hijackers' extradition and decided to try them in Korean court.

Last Friday, a team of South Korean defense attorneys also appealed the court's decision on the hijackers' fate.

The convicted hijackers are on record as saying that their purpose was to seek asylum in Taiwan.

CHON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 23 AUGUST

SK240037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Aug 83 pp 4-8

[Report on press conference by President Chon Tu-hwan on 23 August at Chongwadae]

[Text] Question: You presented the creation of an advanced fatherland as a national task in your New Year's policy address. Would you please give us your estimate of the progress on this thus far?

Answer: High income comes to mind with regard to the idea of an advanced nation. It is surely a necessary element, but it is not everything. An advanced nation should be one where all people are guaranteed proper rights to enjoy freedom, whereby they can achieve not only material but also spiritual growth. This will require balanced and rational distribution of wealth.

Apart from economic terms, political development is likewise an important factor. We have exerted all efforts to have democracy take deep roots in the Korean soil, which is one of the policy goals of the Fifth Republic.

Under modern democratic principles, the state does not exist to benefit a certain class only. The state is not an establishment for the interest of people working for certain institutions, to say nothing of certain individuals and their families. Extreme confrontations and political violence out of partisan interests should be ended together with irresponsible political demagoguery. At the same time, there should come along an advancement in the peoples' consciousness of living according to law and order, thus firming up social order.

I believe that we have already shown sufficient quality as a candidate to be an advanced nation by having coped well with various changes with reform-oriented determination while making a drastic break with past irregularities and disorder. In this context, I believe a track leading to an advanced fatherland has been successfully laid.

Q: Would you please comment on the lifting of the ban on some former politicians?

A: I lifted the ban in February for repentant politicians. And I have already revealed that repentant banned politicians will be rehabilitated on a gradual basis. In this connection, I cannot but be reminded of how disastrous it was to the nation when we failed to achieve national cohesiveness in the past. And therefore, we should not turn away from the national aspiration to build stable and productive politics.

I earnestly hope that the day will soon come when all of the banned politicians are back at work as a result of substantial progress in the renovation of the political climate and establishment of politics based on ethics. One thing I want to emphasize is that today's political development in stability owes much to our painstaking work and efforts. In the mellow political stability at present, there are some people who are oblivious of the disorder and improprieties of the past. When we oscillate in our determination, there is a chance of returning back to the past era.

Q: Two years have passed since the inauguration of the 11th National Assembly. Would you reveal your estimate of the performance of the house?

A: My conviction is that true politics should be for the nation, not for politicians themselves. And politics should be clear of corruption and irregularities and be responsible to the nation.

Politicians and political parties have endeavored for the past two years to build a new image of politics, taking to dialogue instead of black-and-white monolithic confrontation. A law was legislated requiring all the politicians and ranking public officials to declare their property in a bid to establish clean politics. There are sizeable results, I believe.

But the special house session was washed away against the aspirations of the whole of the nation, who want to see the establishment of responsible politics based on dialogue. For this I felt sorry.

Q: A lot of progress was achieved in the government effort to achieve economic growth in stability. What is your estimate of the economic performance during the first of this year and your view of the remaining half?

A: One of the big achievements is zero-price increase. As of Aug 15, wholesale prices fell by 1 percent from last year's level while the consumer prices marked a 1.7 percent increase. In the light of past price patterns, this is a miracle. We are now entering into a zero price increase era.

On the basis of price stability, the government implemented policies to jack up the sagging economy by making investments within the reach of the international balance of payments and we may well achieve a rather high growth rate of about 8 percent this year.

We have achieved a basic structural change in our economy. This is very meaningful in that it is the rediscovery of our own hidden potential. I am confident that we can perpetuate the price stability that we achieved.

Q: The national economy has recorded growth beyond earlier expectations. But, there is an analysis that this growth was possible thanks to the overheated domestic demand in some luxury items and speculative industries. At the same time, enterprises are claiming that scarcity of capital is a problem due to the tight-money policy of the government. Would you express your view of this?

A: The economy has achieved substantial growth, judging from the fact that the production in the field of the machine industry increased by 52 percent in the first half of this year. The total money supply rate is a little lower than that of last year. But, it is at the proper level in light of the recent price stability trend. The government will make efforts continuously to have the fund flow into the more productive industries.

Q: The government has recently decided to modify the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan. Would you explain the background for the revision and the basic direction of the new plan, and the formula of economic performances in the days ahead?

A: The fifth five-year project, which has been propelled since 1982, is facing numerous changes at this moment. Unexpected changes in internal and external conditions have made the government reexamine fundamentally the five-year plan from a new angle. That is to say, the projected revision is not because of worsened conditions, but because of improved conditions thanks to price stability.

Q: The government has announced your state visits to five countries in West Asia and Oceania in the first part of October, attracting a great deal of interest among the people. What is your vision of the visits?

A: I expect that the scheduled tour will be a very valuable lever to help the Republic of Korea solidify its friendly cooperative relations with all countries on the globe through the internalization of its national power. In this context, I hope that the visits to the five countries will become a meaningful occasion to reconfirm our will for the peace of humankind, as will the ensuing Korea-U.S. summit talks.

Q: U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make visits to Korea and Japan. Would you express your view on the significance of his Far East visit in terms of the Northeast Asian security? And, what will be discussed in the Korea-U.S. summit talks?

A: The visit of U.S. President Reagan reflects the degree of importance that the United States gives to Asia. I understand that Reagan's visits to some Asian countries, including Korea, is aimed at stressing this strategic importance of Asia and at making firmer the cooperative relations between the United States and those countries.

I expect that I will exchange a wide range of views on world problems and regional situations from this point of view with President Reagan this time. I will also discuss in depth with him the issue of maintaining stability and easing tension in this part of the world, and economic cooperation for our mutual interests.

Q: You accepted Japanese Premier Nakasone's invitation to visit Japan during the latter's Seoul trip last January. When are you willing to visit Japan?

A: Nakasone's Seoul trip was the first official overseas visit made by the Japanese premier. I believe that the premier's Seoul visit laid a cornerstone in opening a new era between the two states based on a reciprocal equality and neighborly amity. His trip here has also provided a foundation for increased economic cooperation as well as for placing the binational relations on a new plane, departing from the past inconvenient relations. In this context, his Seoul visit is deemed very significant.

I think that my Tokyo trip, in return for Nakasone's Seoul visit, may contribute much to strengthening the bilateral cooperative ties. I hope to visit Japan as soon as possible.

Q: Would you please explain our countermeasures against the latest North Korean Communist activities in connection with their move to establish the father-to-son hereditary succession?

A: The North Korean communists are now trying to bequeath the political power of their chieftain Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il, thereby becoming a butt of derision in the world. Their ludicrous scheme has brought about serious repercussions within the North Korean system including the military and has become the target of criticism in other communist countries.

The North Korean Communists are now intensifying their maneuvers against the Republic of Korea particularly in the face of major international events scheduled to be held in Seoul. By doing so they hope to turn domestic public attention to the outside, away from the internal succession feud. We have witnessed such fanatic maneuvers as the attempted infiltration of North Korean armed commandos into the South.

We are fully prepared against any possible North Korean provocations. All people should unite firmly to maintain the defense posture tightly enough to crush any North Korean challenges and invasions.

Q: What do you think about the prospects for reopening of inter-Korean dialogue and unification?

A: Witnessing the reunion of separated families in the on-going family search campaign, all the people have shed tears together. However, North Korean residents could not even see the scenes of the family reunions.

The wish of dispersed families should never be buried under any causes or circumstances, and the chances for their reunion should be provided without fail. At this time, I in turn call on North Korean authorities to come to the forum of inter-Korean dialogue, taking an immediate step for reunion of families displaced between South and North Korea.

I am firmly convinced that we will be able to see a decisive turning point in the 1980's for resumption of the South-North dialogue and achievement of unification. I believe our goal of attaining unification and creating an advanced homeland will come to fruition only when we unite firmly to build up our national strength.

Q: Would you please comment on the basic direction of the government policy for construction of a just society?

A: We should pool our creative efforts to build a just society and create an advanced homeland. The popular sense of consciousness in all walks of life has been considerably improved through a series of reformative measures taken since the birth of the Fifth Republic. Three negative psychological attitudes inveterate among the people -- the hidden pocket of corruption, inflationary psychology, and sense of disregard for civic responsibilities -- have been gradually fading away.

We should get down to the business of eliminating the three negative psychological attitudes from our society. To do so, we should continue to pursue the campaign for reform of popular consciousness, thereby making our society just.

Q: What do you think about the call for democratization by some figures in our society?

A: Democratization was our national call in the past. The Constitution of the Fifth Republic is a democratic Constitution containing such popular demands. The peaceful transfer of political power is an essential element for democratization in our country.

To pursue the peaceful transfer of political power that we want, there should be the change of government, first of all, and it should be made peacefully. In other words, either "peaceful prolonged seizure of political power" or "non-peaceful transfer of power" runs counter to democratization.

Now is not the time for us to demand democratization, but for us to translate it into action. I will get tough with any illegal maneuvers to disturb the constitutional order for the cause of their individual or partisan interests.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON TALKS WITH JAPAN

SK250329 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Aug 83 p 3

[Article from column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry, which had prepared for the annual ROK-Japan ministerial talks and the foreign ministers' talks to be held in Tokyo, finally decided on 24 August the agenda items to be discussed between the two countries.

An official concerned said: "Because hot pending issues, including the question of economic cooperation, were settled at the summit of the two countries in January, there are now no special issues pending between them. The forthcoming talks will assume the nature of maintaining binational relations, cemented through the summit, and promoting practical ties."

Referring to the question of the cooperation of industrial technology, the official said: "The Japanese side has shown the attitude of stubbornly refusing this question. It is, therefore, important to make efforts to create an atmosphere in which we can acquire substantial technology."

Meanwhile, the official disclosed that the ROK Government has conveyed through a diplomatic channel its regret over our side's shelling at a Japanese fishing ship at the beginning of this month and that it had called on the Japanese Government to warn Japanese fishing vessels, operating in the sea near the Korean peninsula, because circumstances dictate that the ROK engage in frequent anti-espionage operations to counter armed provocations of the puppet North.

VOPB ON TORTURE METHODS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENTS

BK221232 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Unattributed "supplementary article:" "Hells in Burma"]

[Text] Whenever people who have experienced or have heard about the "hell holes" in Burma come across each other, there is, and never will be, enough time for them to swap stories about those places. It would not be easy to tell all the stories in one thousand and one nights.

For political reasons, people in the not yet liberated areas of Burma have been arrested under various excuses and different penal codes. Perhaps there is not a city, a village, or ward in the country which has not witnessed such an arrest. To find such city, village, or ward would be more difficult than trying to get a mustard seed from a family which has not experienced the death of one of its members [parable from Buddha's life story]. Here are some more of the stories.

In 1970, about 20 people, including public service personnel, literateurs, and students, were arrested in Monywa because of the Rangoon University Golden Jubilee crisis. These detainees were first locked up in the camp of the 15th Infantry Regiment, where they were cruelly tortured by persons headed by the Military Intelligence Service [MIS]. The detainees were later sent to lockups in Monywa, Budalin, and Ayadaw only after the MIS men were satisfied. But more tortures followed in the lockups also. Not long after the detainees were released, one of them -- a student, Maung Shu -- died. (?Within a month), another detainee -- a poet, Maug Tin Zin -- also died. But after the other detainees were questioned, it could be concluded that it was fortunate that only two of them had died.

As is the usual practice, those detainees were subject to torture -- beatings, electric shocks, and so forth -- from the moment they were detained at the 15th Infantry Regiment. When the MIS men did not get the answers they wanted, they adopted new torture methods. They tied a detainee's hands behind him, put a large plastic bag over his head, and tightened a belt around the neck and the edges of the bag. Detainees became unconscious from this treatment. We also learned that the detainees were stripped and taken to fish breeding ponds between the military camp and the town during cool nights. The detainees were handcuffed and kicked into the pond. They became unconscious and drowned. Among them was the student Maung Shu. Some detainees were stripped and left all night in the cold, night air. With the excuse that these detainees might catch cold, their bodies were rubbed all over with Tezaw balm [a burning, local anodyne liniment]. One can imagine how the detainees suffered.

Also during the Rangoon University Golden Jubilee crisis in 1970, a young veterinary student was arrested under the so-called charge of putting up an antimilitary government poster. He was Saw Moo Le -- a Karen national and a 19-year-old 3d year university student. Since he could no longer stand the cruelty in the prison, he started a [word indistinct] struggle. To defy the cruelty of the "dogs of hell" he showed he could do worse; he broke his own head by banging it against the wall. He also staged a hunger strike.

Later, it was reported that that student had died in the prison hospital. His corpse was sent to his parents in Taunggyi. The funeral could only be held according to the arrangements made by the MIS men. Friends and colleagues became suspicious because the dead student's face was black and bruised. While no one was watching, they opened the coffin before burial and were shocked to find bruise marks on the wrists, fingers, hands, arms, and rib cage. From these bruises it was clear that the young student was mercilessly tortured until death.

During World War II, we learned that German fascists killed people with gas, peeled their skin, and took their scalps. In Burma, we had experience with the Japanese fascists who pulled off fingernails, poured boiling water and pressed lighted cigarettes onto detainees' skins during interrogation. Even today, the people of the world continue to condemn these acts. But the military government's MIS men -- those who came after the fascists -- still continue to adoringly practice some of the methods of the fascists. People continue to be victims of some of these fascist methods.

During the (Ya Ta) operation around 1974, which was launched with the excuse of clearing bandits and thieves along the banks of the Irrawaddy River and uncovering hidden weapons, the following incidents took place. A man accused of stealing chili had hot pepper inserted in his rectum. A man was dangled by rope from a tree at the road entrance to his village while a fire was lit below and hot water splashed on him because the man allegedly refused to give up hidden weapons.

In some villages, monasteries were converted into "hell holes" and detention centers because the sites were secluded and the buildings were good and secure. Police were only involved in turning over old files and keeping watch for the MIS men. Because they were not trusted, they were not allowed to join them.

In some instances where monasteries were close to the villages, people in the villages could hear the wails and shrieks from inside. The whole village could not sleep or eat because the screams and wails of brothers, sisters, or relatives could be heard. Finally, the whole village collected money and bought some arms and gave them up as hidden weapons. Once, a villager taken into custody, was asked about hidden weapons. When that villager replied curtly that the only weapon he had was a short knife in his kitchen used for chopping wood, he was beaten for his attitude. It was not the end for the man. His right earlobe and the skin between his left thumb and left forefinger were pierced and a thread was diagonally strung between the pierced holes. The thread was about 18 inches long -- that is, the distance between his right ear and left thumb. He was then told to fetch the short knife from his village which was about a mile away. He was also threatened that, if he did not come back within the hour or if the thread broke, he would be killed. The man who ran in fear to his village was watched by the MIS men and some mercenaries from atop a hill.

Such acts were not done in private or secretly. They were committed in public before the very eyes of the local people. Monks failed in their pleas for mercy. Some monks abandoned the monasteries and went to the cities during the (Ya Ta) operation because their preaching grounds of Nirvana were turned into "hell holes." It was declared that such acts were committed in public so that they would serve as punishment for the wrongdoers as well as a warning to the innocent people.

There is one fascist method still favorably in use today, and that is to burn parts of the body with cigarettes. This method is used on both male and the female victims if they are involved in political cases. Once, in a court in Rangoon, a woman bared her breasts which had been burned with cigarettes' and revealed the cruelty of the military government. A riotous uproar erupted because of her angry colleagues.

During the 1974 roundup connected to the U Thant crisis, one of the students was taken to the Clear Water Pond camp. This is about how he was tortured. The student was told: You are young but you prefer to be complicated. Well, we'll give you a lesson. He was then stripped of his clothes and sent up nude on the corrugated tin roof in the sun. Neither food nor water was given to him the whole day. He was also threatened that he would be killed if he jumped down. An armed mercenary waited below. The young student, like a man being fried in a frying pan, writhed in agony. Since he went without food or water and because of the heat from the sun and the roof, he finally fainted and fell below. His arm bone was cracked in the fall.

Here is another lowly, ignoble method used to humiliate people. Although the people who do it remain shameless, others who hear about it or see it feel embarrassed. Even their fascist masters will have to take their hats off to them for this method.

It was in 1976, during the Ba Gyi Hmaing crisis, a student from the Rangoon Institute of Technology was the victim. The interrogators rubbed their male organs on the face of the student because he refused to answer their questions. Some students were dropped in a pit of feces and left there while they urinated and excreted. The victims were too ashamed to relate their sufferings. Some were stripped, told to climb a tree and asked to chant slogans. If the victims refused to chant, the victim's sexual organs were poked with a pole. The victims were also told: So you want to strike, eh? Go on strike now.

Some students were arrested wrongly because they had the same names as those on a wanted list. They were not released even when the teachers vouched for them.

We would like to present another outstanding example of the MIS men in Burma, who claim they are the best in Southeast Asia. It was during the Ba Gyi Hmaing crisis. Some MIS men arrived to arrest a student of Gyogon Technical Institute. The student, who was to be arrested, told the arresting asinine MIS men that the student they were seeking would soon be coming. He then served the arrest party food and drinks and escaped through the back door. Later, when the student's younger brother came home, he was handcuffed and arrested.

But when the brother produced his national registration card and explained the situation, the MIS men got angry. They took the parents of the student into custody and locked them up at the township police station. They also declared that the parents would not be released until the student gave himself up. Only then did the student give himself up because he did not want to see his parents suffer.

The vengeful MIS leader told the student: I've been working for 10 years. So you want to outsmart me? He then started kicking the student around. The student was not fed for 2 days.

Because the military clique has stayed long in power, more and more dissidents have emerged. Hence, more arrests are being made while many varieties of torture and execution methods are being applied. Despite this, the number of people entering the "hell holes" continues to grow. Perhaps those persons working in the "hell holes" have already overwrecked their brains by dreaming up new torture methods. This shows that their military party's one-party dictatorship is about to fall.

If oppression, torture, and executions can prolong the power or win a war, fascist leaders like Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo would not have had to hastily retreat from the stage of world politics. The foolhardy Americans, who spent a vast amount of money and used a lot of men and arms, would not have had to quit Vietnam.

The more oppression there is, the more uprisings there will be. For instance, to psychologically break a person down when he enters a prison, that person's hair is cut in a way to make him look ridiculous. Either it is cut very short or in -- what is known as the terraced city pattern -- uneven tufts. The prisoners countered by shaving their heads. Whenever the opportunity arises, they escape from prison.

To prevent the repeat of such escapes and to break a person, they kept the prisoners nude in the cells and subjected them to beatings. There have been times when the prisoners would hit them back. Those who attacked the MIS men would be beaten again; this has caused broken bones and insanity among prisoners. Some prisoners were even killed. Comrade student Khin Maung Aye of Rangoon, who refused to be interrogated and who defended himself, fell in this manner.

Many prison uprisings have emerged in all of these places because there were struggles against oppression. Many forms of struggle have also been waged inside prisons. Many victories have also been won because people devoted themselves to struggles, organized other people, and demanded their just rights under their existing condition. There have been tens of thousands who have come out of the prisons, but the prisons still remain full and many people wait in line to enter them. As long as the military government continues to survive, such phenomena cannot be avoided. It is not because they are having fun that comrades and people enter lockups and prisons and subject themselves to torture. They do it because they are starving, they lack democratic rights, and because they despise the military party's one-party dictatorship. They sacrifice their lives, blood, sweat, and tears and continue to struggle.

But, on the other side, the reactionaries will not give up their power easily. They will continue to firmly hold on to their reactionary power and open more and more "hell holes." Newer and more heinous torture methods will also be adopted. One day in Burma, there will be a time when everybody had had his experience in a lockup. Therefore, if one wants the "hell holes" to disappear, and if one does not want to suffer from torture and cruelty, the people of all classes should continue to oppose and struggle against the common enemy -- the military government.

BRIEFS

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION -- A people's assembly delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by the chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, Yang Hyong-sop, arrived in Rangoon on 17 August. The DPRK delegation was received at Rangoon airport by U Hla Shwe, member of the panel of chairmen of the Fourth Session of the Third People's Assembly, DPRK Ambassador Yi Song-hui and staff members of the DPRK Embassy, and other Burmese officials. Members of the delegation are deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly (?Chong Song-ok) and (?Pak Chang-yong), and Kim Chong-wan and Won Kang-chol of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The DPRK delegation called on the members of the panel of chairmen of the Fourth Session of the Third People's Assembly at the Inya Lake Hotel in Rangoon on the same day. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Aug 83 BK]

PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION -- President of Burma U San Yu received the DPRK People's Assembly delegation this morning at the president's office. Present on the occasion were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko; State Council Member U Sein Lwin; Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; member U Saw, leader of the panel of chairmen of the Fourth Session of the Third People's Assembly; Director General Col Aung Myint Baw of the president's office; Director General U Thein Aung of the Foreign Ministry; the DPRK delegation members; and the DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 18 Aug 83 BK]

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S GDR'S HONECKER ON BIRTHDAY

BK250640 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Aug (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent his best wishes to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, on the occasion of his 71st birthday.

I take this opportunity, Chairman Heng Samrin said, to tell you once again how much I appreciate our agreeable relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation which do not cease to further consolidate and strengthen with each passing day. Please accept my best wishes for good health and more and greater successes in the accomplishment of your noble tasks, the message concluded.

CHEA SIM MEETS WITH LAO AMBASSADOR 23 AUG

BK241456 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1210 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Aug (SPK) -- Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, cordially received Lao Ambassador Thongpeng Souklaseng at the Chamkamon guest-house on Tuesday.

Chea Sim told the Lao ambassador: "The KPRP and the government and the people of Kampuchea will do everything to consolidate and develop solidarity with Laos on the basis of cooperation and mutual respect, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world".

Thongpeng Souklaseng in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the good development of the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two nations.

'MINOR FIGHTING' REPORTED ON BORDER WITH THAILAND

BK240132 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Prachin Buri -- General situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border remained calm yesterday with only one minor fighting reported occurring close to south of Aranyaprathet District here, an official source said. The source said the fighting took place at Ban Ke Don, about two kilometres from the border opposite Ban Nong Ian where Khmer Rouge resistance forces attacked a Vietnamese base. The Vietnamese troops retaliated with ground fire and a barrage of artillery bombardment from their Nimit camp. The fighting lasted about one hour. No major casualties were reported on both sides.

The source said that although the situation was calm, Kampuchean refugees from Battambang, Oddar Meanchey and other towns deep inside Kampuchea continued to flee to the border. The new arrivals have brought the number of refugees to 12,000 in Ampil, the headquarters of Prime Minister Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. At Nong Samet, the number of refugees has increased to 4,200 in only a few months, the source said. The source also said the Kampuchean people left their homes because they were dissatisfied with Vietnam's scheme to mix Vietnamese families with Kampucheans.

The source said that heavy downpours and flooding brought about by monsoon rains had damaged several strategic highways linking Battambang and Siem Reap to Phnom Penh.

DK AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK250058 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] On 17 August Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, received credentials from Chan Youran, newly appointed Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Somali Democratic Republic.

The credentials presentation ceremony, which was held at the presidential palace in the capital of Somalia, proceeded in an atmosphere permeated by warm friendship between the two countries -- Democratic Kampuchea and the Somali Democratic Republic.

VODK SAYS KOMPONG SOM-PHNUM PENH RAILROAD CUT

BK250326 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] On 19 August, our national army and guerrillas destroyed the railroad track at Prek Toek Thla on the Kompong Som battlefield. We destroyed the track at 10 points over a total length of 250 meters.

The following morning, Vietnamese soldiers who came out to inspect the railroad track stepped on our landmines and were attacked by our guerrillas, suffering two killed and two wounded. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

VODK COMMENTARY ON POLICY OF 'VIETNAMIZATION'

BK220413 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The True Nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Vietnamization Policy and the Extermination of the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] Since the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by hundreds of thousands of Le Duan Vietnamese enemy troops at the end of 1978, the aggressors have been constantly denounced by the world, demanding that they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and respect Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the Kampuchean people's sacred right to self-determination.

Resolutions adopted by the four sessions of the UN General Assembly since 1979, and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in July 1981 require that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea, and also set out the principles to justly and correctly solve the Kampuchean problem.

However, so far, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have refused to abide by the world community's demands. Instead, they have persisted in reinforcing and escalating their war of aggression to occupy Kampuchea, and intensified the extermination of the Kampuchean people by all means without the slightest consideration for world opinion, which has constantly condemned their most criminal act of aggression in Kampuchea. This is a most insolent affront to world opinion.

Furthermore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified the implementation of their Vietnamization policy through all means to exterminate the Kampuchean race, and obliterate it completely in a set period of time.

On the one hand, they carry this out by sending Vietnamese nationals to settle permanently on Kampuchean territory. Among these Vietnamese nationals, there are armed groups which have been set up to plunder the Kampuchean people's villages, homes, and ricefields, and barbarously exterminate the Kampuchean people. So far, the number of Vietnamese nationals sent to settle in Kampuchea since 1979 by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors has reached almost a million. Currently, the Vietnamese are continuing to send more Vietnamese nationals to Kampuchea in a planned and systematic manner to increase the number of Vietnamese nationals into a majority on Kampuchean territory in a set period of time in order to swallow the Kampuchean people and completely destroy them.

Another type of Vietnamization is that of Vietnamizing the state authorities on Kampuchean territory. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have purged conscripted Khmer officials in the various localities, villages, communes, districts, and provinces they temporarily control and are gradually replacing them with Vietnamese nationals. Why are the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors barbarously intensifying the Vietnamization of Kampuchea in this manner? This clearly confirms the defeat and complete impasse the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have found themselves in on the battlefield in Kampuchea. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have done all they can for almost 5 years now -- militarily, and through deceitful and demagogic maneuvers among the Kampuchean people -- but have failed. They have also been unable to eliminate and destroy the Kampuchean people's resistance forces and have failed to swallow Kampuchea. Furthermore, the entire Kampuchean people have revolted and vigorously fought against them everywhere.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly realize that no matter for how many more years, they will not be able to swallow Kampuchea through military attacks or deceitful and tricky maneuvers among the Kampuchean people. That is why the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified the implementation of their Vietnamization policy by sending Vietnamese nationals to directly swallow the Kampuchean territory and people and exterminate the Kampuchean people. This Vietnamization policy is a most serious threat to the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race, both now and in the future. As for other countries adjoining Kampuchea, they will be directly under the threat of Vietnamese expansionism which is moving toward their doorsteps.

Therefore, the Kampuchean people -- who have experienced this through their flesh and blood -- appeal to peoples in the world and all peace- and justice-loving countries, in the region and the world over, to unite and raise their voices to expose and vigorously denounce the Vietnamization policy of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea, unmask the Vietnamese expansionist ambitions, and unite in putting even more pressure on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy until Vietnam unconditionally withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Only with the continued assistance and support of peace- and justice-loving forces of the world for the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, the continued adherence to the principled stand, and vigorous, firm, and constant pressure on Vietnam can the just solution to the Kampuchean problem be speedily advanced and the danger of Vietnamese expansionism be checked in a timely manner.

VODK COMMENTS ON SRV 'PLUNDERING' OF TERRITORY

BK250324 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese aggressors stealthily moved the border markers into Kampuchean territory.

1. In Snuol District, Kratie Province, the Vietnamese aggressors moved the Snuol District border marker to (Prek Kri), thus using this area as the border marker between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

After moving the Vietnamese border marker to (Prek Kri), the Vietnamese aggressors built a large dike, 10 meters wide at the top and 30 meters wide at the bottom, on top of which they planted bamboo. At the same time, the Vietnamese aggressors mobilized our people to clear bushes in the area from this dike to Vietnamese territory. They then sent many Vietnamese nationals to settle in this land that they stole from us in an attempt to eradicate every sign that this is Kampuchean land.

2. In Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, the Vietnamese aggressors stealthily moved the Vietnamese border marker 10 km inside our Kampuchean territory. This new border marker stretches from Ponhea Krek District, Kompong Cham Province, to Kamchay Mea District, Prey Veng Province. The Vietnamese aggressors have sent many Vietnamese nationals to settle in these newly plundered areas in Kampuchea.

Such flagrant land nibbling -- moving Vietnamese border markers into Kampuchean territory -- by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors clearly shows their ambition and strategy of expansion and annexation against Kampuchea. In the past, Vietnam had annexed our Kampuchean territory, such as the Kampuchea Kraom territory is now called South Vietnam. The Vietnamese aggressors have plundered various Kampuchean islands, such as Tral, which Vietnam has renamed Phu Quoc. Now that they are occupying Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors keep moving their border markers into Kampuchean territory and stealing Kampuchean land without heeding world public opinion or any norms governing international relations.

All of our Kampuchean people are greatly enraged at the Vietnamese aggressors for their criminal and barbarous acts of plundering Kampuchean territory. All of us pledge to unite as one under the leadership of the CGDK and struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, and annexationists until all of them are driven from our Kampuchean territory in order to totally defend our Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within our own frontiers accepted and guaranteed by the United Nations and various international treaties.

BRIEFS

DENMARK-VIETNAM ASSOCIATION DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 16 Aug (SPK) -- A delegation of the Denmark-Vietnam Association led by its president, Wilfred Glund, arrived in Phnom Penh on 15 August for a friendship visit to Kampuchea. It was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the KUFNCD National Council, and other personalities. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 16 Aug 83 BK]

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE CONGRESS -- Phnom Penh, 18 Aug (SPK) -- A Kampuchean delegation led by Ros Serei, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Women's Association, attended as guests the congress of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom, which was recently held in Sweden. The congress called on member countries of the United Nations to vote against the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea at the next session of the UN General Assembly. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0502 GMT 18 Aug 83 BK]

POLICE CLASH WITH 'GREEN STAR' COMMUNISTS

BK240120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Chaiyaphum -- The pro-Soviet Green Star communist movement clashed with local Border Patrol Police [BPP] units in this province last week, a BPP source told the BANGKOK POST. The source declined to give details of the clash, believed to have been the first following reports of the movement's emergence in certain northeastern provinces recently. He said, however, that the fighting took place in an area of Khon San District where the Green Star movement was reported to have frequently appeared recently to recruit members.

The government's joint Civilian-Police-Military Unit 25 last week was also reported to have seized a large cache of AK-47 rifles, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and ammunition from a hideout, believed belonging to the Green Star movement, in Phu Khieo mountain. The source said the province has become a major sanctuary for communist insurgents in the northeast because its forests and mountains are rich in water and food resources.

THAI-BURMESE COMMUNIST LINKS TERMED 'REMOTE'

BK230537 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] A senior army official said yesterday the prospect of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) and the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) linking up their operations along the Thai-Burmese border is still remote. Army Operation Director Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun told THE NATION that intelligence reports acquired by the army had so far indicated no attempts by either of the outlawed parties to join their clandestine activities.

Authorities have been closely monitoring developments on the Thai-Burmese frontier for fear that the two parties may be joining hands with each other, according to Maj Gen Suchinda. "But it is now hardly possible for the two parties to link up their activities, given the fact that there are difficulties for BCP to extend its influence to the Thai-Burmese frontier. These include the presence of anticommunist minority groups along the border," he said. He said the army has a policy of allowing BCP to make use of the minority rebels numbering hundreds of thousands along the border. He did not elaborate.

Among the rebel groups along the Thai-Burmese frontier are the Shan United Army (SUA) led by narcotics kingpin Khun Sa, the Shan United Revolutionary Army (SURA), which is also heavily involved in drug trade and believed to join hands with remnants of the Third Army of the Kuomintang Nationalist Party, the Karen National Union (KNU), which is also anticommunist. However, the senior army official admitted the possibility of the BCP's forming an alliance with some Burmese rebel groups in the future.

He singled out SUA which reportedly purchased an amount of opium from BCP about four or five years ago when poppy fields were hard hit by a drought. However, SUA later switched to Laos and another major source of opium in the Golden Triangle. "If SUA is cornered without any other means to do its business, it might be forced to form an alliance with BCP which might be ready to penetrate in the Shan rebel group. This scenario could materialize on the basis of common interests and we must try to prevent it from coming true," he said. He added it would be very "dangerous" if minority groups formed alliance with BCP. BCP has so far formed alliance with a faction of the Shan State Army (SSA), one of the two Mon factions in the National Mon State Party (NMSP), and a few other small rebel forces along the Thai-Burmese frontier.

BCP, the strongest rebel group in Burma with a strength of about 20,000 armed elements, has grown stronger as a result of Chinese support over the past decade. In recent years, China cut back the aid and started supplying opium to the banned party to enable it to stand on its own.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ANTI-KHUN SA OFFENSIVE

New Operation Launched

BK210206 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Government forces yesterday launched new attacks on the Shan United Army [SUA] of drug kingpin Khun Sa, following an unsuccessful effort earlier this month, sources in Chiang Mai said. Crack rangers from at least two camps in the north and northeast were sent to Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai and Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai to prepare to support government troops in the area, said the sources. The operation is the second launched against the Shan rebels in less than three weeks.

On August 4, government troops launched a five-day attack against Khun Sa's men on the rugged Doi Sam Sao mountain range in Mae Chan and Doi Lang in Mae Ai.

Ranger units launched a two-pronged attack on Shan strongholds after government planes and helicopters strafed SUA positions.

However, they had to withdraw because of stiff resistance.

While the rebels were reportedly driven from their strongholds before the withdrawal, field sources said that the SUA still control their position on Doi Sam Sao, in an area straddling the Thai-Burmese border.

Deputy Premier Prachuap Suntharangkun, who is also Narcotics Control Board chairman, said that the rebels suffered at least three casualties during the first offensive, while government forces suffered two dead and 43 wounded. According to other military reports, Khun Sa has about 3,000 rebels, divided into two divisions, stationed on the Burmese side of the border opposite Phayao Province.

Rebels Under Air Attack

BK220111 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Government aircraft yesterday strafed suspected bases of drug kingpin Khun Sa's Shan United Army [SUA] rebels along the Thai-Burmese border of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai Provinces. Informed government sources said the air operation carried out alternately by two helicopter gunships, two OV-10 counter-insurgency planes and a "Spooky" gunship from Chiang Mai came one day after 400 crack army-trained rangers from Pak Thong Chai, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, set off towards the three SUA bases.

The source said the black-uniformed rangers split up in three groups, each advancing towards Doi San Chu in Fang District and Doi Lang in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai and Doi Sao Sao, straddling the border of Mae Ai and Mae Chan districts of Chiang Rai. The rangers arrived at a Border Patrol Police company base in Mae Ai District last Friday night, the source added. No report was available on the result of yesterday's air operation which lasted several hours, apparently in preparation for a ground assault on the three rebel bases by the rangers.

The source also said a detachment of about 500 Burmese troops was positioning across the border opposite Doi San Chu to intercept any Shan rebels who may escape the Thai rangers across the frontier. He added that a Burmese plane, believed to be a C-47, was spotted flying over the areas where the three SUA bases were suspected to be located on Thursday and Friday. A similar operation against SUA rebels by the rangers over a week ago was not a success and the rangers had to be withdrawn after suffering three dead and about 40 wounded, mostly by booby traps. Rebel casualties were put at at least three dead.

Rebel 'Stronghold' Seized

BK230147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Government forces seized a major Shan United Army (SUA) stronghold of drug kingpin Khun Sa on Sunday following a three-pronged operation against the opium warlord's guerrillas at the border.

Military and Border Patrol Police sources said at least three army-trained rangers were killed and a score of others wounded in the drive, the second against the SUA in less than two weeks. The sources said the seizure followed heavy fighting at Doi Sanchu, 35 kilometres west of Fang District. The SUA base, strengthened seven days earlier by armed guerrillas from a nearby stronghold, was overrun at midnight Sunday.

The ranger-led government forces were well covered by strafing from helicopter gunships during the attack which met stiff resistance from the guerrillas. Three rangers were killed and a number of others wounded when they stepped on booby traps, the sources said. All the dead and wounded had to be airlifted by helicopters out of the battlefield to the nearby Chiang Rai Provincial Hospital. There were no further details on the seizure and the extent of SUA casualties was unknown.

A BPP report said yesterday, however, that about 10 SUA men had sneaked across the border into Ban Huai Phung in Fang District to seek a hideout after their stronghold was crushed. Heavy fighting was also reported in torrential rain at Doi Samsao, 40 kilometres north of Mae Ai District on Sunday.

The sources said figures on casualties of both sides were unavailable yesterday. They added that all border passes have been ordered blocked to prevent the SUA men from entering Thailand to seek medical assistance. Another military unit was also reported poised for attack against an SUA base in Doi Iang, 25 kilometres northwest of Mae Ai District.

The SUA force was reported to have been stationed about three kilometres from the border and fighting could erupt at any time should the guerrillas attempt to cross the border-line, the sources said. One source noted that the SUA has adapted their fighting strategy against Thai troops.

He noted that the SUA had used booby traps in recent fighting with government troops and that their armed personnel arrangements had also been adjusted to match that of the communists. SUA units had been divided into smaller groups to wage guerrilla warfare like the communists, he said.

Meanwhile, provincial sources disclosed that local security authorities in Fang, Chiang Dao and Mae Ai districts have been placed on full alert to prevent possible retaliation attempts by SUA forces.

Base Yields Heroin Refinery

BK240150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Government forces seized a big heroin refinery on Sunday near the Thai-Burmese border north of Chiang Mai, after driving out foreign drug trafficking forces, National Security Council [NSC] secretary-general Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, said yesterday.

Three rangers were wounded in the clash with what were described as foreign forces, but only two of them were hospitalised, he said, adding that one enemy soldier was killed in the engagement at Doi San Chu, northwest of Fang District.

Though he refused to identify the foreign forces, it was widely believed that they were members of drug kingpin Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA).

He said that the heroin laboratory was equipped with eight stoves, cooking pans, generators, weighing machines, acetic anhydride and soda ash, both of which are chemicals used to make heroin. An informed source said that the refinery was capable of producing 25 kilogrammes of heroin a day.

As well as the laboratory, the government forces found 20 boarding houses, 56 kiosks with fortified bunkers, four watch towers and a stable in the base.

The NSC chief added that the rangers' operation, which he described as a "patrol mission to become acquainted with the terrain," would continue. He said that similar operations would be launched in other areas where narcotic trafficking forces are hiding.

Insisting that the operation was being unilaterally carried out by the Thai Government without any Burmese cooperation, he said he hoped there would be mutual cooperation between the two countries in the future.

Meanwhile, informed sources close to the BANGKOK POST in Chiang Mai said that government rangers clashed with troopers indentified as belonging to the SUA and succeeded in dislodging them from Doi Lang, northwest of Mae Ai District, on Monday.

The sources said that the rangers were supported by two helicopter gunships, which strafed and rocketed the Shan rebels. The rangers, they added, had yet to move into the abandoned mountain base.

Villagers reportedly said that cement had been trucked into the Shan-controlled area on the Burmese border a few months ago apparently to be used in fortifying bunkers.

The sources added that BPP forces near the border would set up a joint operations command today to assist the rangers in their continuing drive against the SUA forces.

Policemen in Fang, Chiang Dao and Mae Ai Districts were also put on alert as a precaution against reprisals by the Shans.

REAGAN 'AGAIN SLANDERS' WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT

BK250609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] According to AFP, speaking at a 23 August meeting of U.S. legionnaires in Seattle, Washington, U.S. President Reagan again slandered the world peace movement by saying that it is weakening freedom and increasing the danger of a new world war.

The fact that Reagan once again resorted to the trick of making black white shows that Washington is concerned about the world peace movement which is developing increasingly strongly, deeply, and broadly against the U.S. policy of frenziedly engaging in the arms race, preparing for war, and seriously threatening the independence and freedom of nations and the future of humanity.

COMMENTARY ON THREAT OF THAI-PRC COLLUSION

BK250449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 25 August]

[Text] Under the headline "The Situation Requires the Elimination of the Chinese Threat," a commentary on page 4 says:

Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, recently visited Beijing. At a reception given for Saiyut Koetphon, Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese armed forces' General Staff, again spoke at length about the need to develop Sino-Thai relations in all respects in order to oppose Vietnam and the PRK. The visit of the Thai armed forces' supreme commander took place in the wake of Yang Dezhi's trip early this year and immediately after Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's visit to Bangkok early this month. This is new and undeniable evidence of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists' unchanging hostile policy toward Indochina. What is Beijing plotting against?

The Beijing reactionaries are frenziedly pursuing their plan to use the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. They have colluded with Washington in urging Thailand to pursue a policy of confrontation toward Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Grossly trampling on the independence and sovereignty of the Kampuchean people and their earnest desire for peace, the Beijing reactionaries -- the ones involved in the massacre of more than 3 million Khmer people -- are stubbornly attempting to reinstall the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

The article points out: All attempts by Beijing and Washington to reverse the situation are simply an illusion. As President Heng Samrin put it at a reception held to greet the success of the fifth session of the PRK National Assembly: The all-round achievements scored by the Kampuchean people over the past 4 years reflect the PRK's vigorous advance, demonstrate the people's confidence in the revolution, and serve as a violent blow to the nation-betraying clique and its masters, namely the Beijing reactionaries.

NGUYEN HUU THO PRESIDES OVER MEETING ON AGED

OW232036 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- The Vietnam Committee for the International Year of the Aged (I.Y.A.) recently met in Ho Chi Minh City to review its work during the past year. Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State and chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting.

Representatives of various commissions, services and I.Y.A. committees in 40 provinces and cities and several prominent medical figures were present. Since its founding on May 11, 1982, the Vietnam I.Y.A. Committee with the ready cooperation of the population and specialized services has done many things for the benefits of the aged. Hundreds of thousands of old people have received medical checks. The committee has closely cooperated with the war invalids and social welfare service in caring for the retired public and factory workers, war invalids, the families of fallen soldiers and helpless aged people. Seventy-two out-door health clubs have been opened all over the country for the benefits of the aged.

Speaking to the meeting, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho pointed to the significance of the I.Y.A. and urged the entire population and all services concerned to intensify their activities in favour of the aged and helpless, and to continue to care for them even after the dissolution of the Vietnam I.Y.A. Committee.

EDITORIAL PROMOTES STRENGTHENING OF MILITIA FORCES

BK250440 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Increase the Fighting Strength of the Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] Under the direct leadership of local party committee echelons, the militia and self-defense forces have initially developed their role in the effective struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and they are ready to counter a war of aggression that the enemy might wage in the future.

Militia and self-defense units in the northern border areas have joined the people's armed forces and security units in resolutely smashing the enemy's armed provocations, thereby protecting the people's lives and property, socialist property, and production. These forces have constantly carried out patrol and guard duties and annihilated or captured many reconnaissance and spy agents and commandos who have stealthily crossed the border. They have prevented hawkers from organizing "ghost markets," confiscated enemy-distributed psychological warfare goods, repudiated the Beijing authorities' slanderous allegations, and helped the people discover enemy agents planted in our organizations.

In the coastal areas, the ever-vigilant militia and self-defense forces have discovered many cases of people fleeing abroad and have captured enemy reconnaissance and spy agents infiltrating our country by sea. Cities, industrial complexes, factories, enterprises, organs, state farms, and forestry sites have initiated a movement to ensure security with the help of local militia and self-defense forces. Meanwhile, the self-defense forces have coordinated actions with the security units in promptly preventing the enemy from carrying out acts of economic sabotage. They have actively participated in opposing negativism in society and protecting production and socialist property.

The effective activities of the militia and self-defense forces in all localities of the country further prove their strategically important role in the new situation.

The militia and self-defense forces are the party's armed mass forces organized everywhere as a nucleus for the all-people movement to fight the enemy in localities. As militia and self-defense men are local people, they are conversant with the situation in their areas and know the local terrain very well. Therefore, they are positioned both in breadth and in depth, creating a "heavenly net" battle position that enables them to detect enemy whereabouts quickly and deal with all situations under all circumstances promptly and effectively.

Since the failure of their plan to wage a war of aggression against our country, the Chinese expansionists have still hung on to their wicked, unending scheme of weakening and then annexing the three Indochinese countries in preparation for their subjugation of Southeast Asia. China's reactionary strategy and policy toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have remained unchanged, and its opposition to them is becoming even more frenzied. Colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Chinese reactionaries are actively waging, through very malicious and cunning tricks, a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country while concurrently continuing their preparations for a war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries. To constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance, to strengthen national defense and security, and to improve the quality, combat readiness, and combat abilities of the armed forces, people's security forces, and militia and self-defense forces are duties of our entire party and all our soldiers and people.

All party and administrative committee echelons must take great interest in leading and directing the militia and self-defense forces in order to make them politically firm, organizationally strong, and skillful in combat tactics. Special attention must be paid to intensively educating militia and self-defense cadres and combatants politically and ideologically and heightening their patriotism and love of socialism. This is necessary for them to become aware of the reactionary character and wicked schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- our direct and dangerous enemy -- who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists against our country. Such an awareness of enemy schemes will prompt our militia and self-defense cadres and combatants to heighten their vigilance, to strive for combat readiness, to display a determined-to-fight-and-win spirit, and to constantly train and improve their combat tactics.

Each militia and self-defense cadre and combatant must be conscious of his glorious responsibility as "both a civilian and combatant" in order to perform his production tasks well and stand ready to fight and fight well. He must be loyal to the fatherland, the party, and the people and develop the revolutionary tradition which the Vietnamese militia and self-defense forces displayed during the past resistance struggles.

Localities must satisfactorily build militia and self-defense detachments in charge of maintaining security and defense in localities. They must also build firm district-level militia and self-defense organs and units, assign good and qualified cadres to be responsible for these organs and units, and ensure that these cadres operate systematically, in a disciplined manner, and with good results.

Each militia and self-defense detachment and organ must work out practical combat plans, achieve close coordination with other forces in localities and the regular armed forces, organize satisfactory training and drills, and constantly revise and perfect plans in order to ensure victories under all circumstances in frustrating all enemy schemes and tricks.

For a long period of time, our country continues to deal with a war situation. On the basis of the strength of our system of collective mastery, our heroic militia and self-defense forces, together with the entire people and all the People's Armed Forces, will certainly fulfill their glorious duties to contribute worthily to the sacred cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AT SCHOOLS MAKES PROGRESS

OW232037 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- Scientific research at the schools made considerable progress in the five years from 1978 to 1982. In 1978, only four colleges and institutes undertook research projects at ministerial level. The number rose to 31 in 1982 with 90 projects.

Most of the projects dealt with education reform, and methods of teaching. Many dealt with scientific and technical questions arising from the practical needs of production.

In preparation for the nation-wide reform in education, the Institute of Education, the various research departments of the Ministry of Education and of many teachers' colleges have taken an active part in the compilation of the 12-year programme of general education in replacement of the 10-year programme. In addition, reformed programs have been prepared for the schools intended for ethnic minorities in the mountain regions and schools in the Mekong River Delta, as well as for the complementary education system among the adult population.

The textbooks for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd forms of general education under the new programme have been awarded the gold medal at the 1982 exhibition of cultural and technical achievements.

The projects called "Model of the New School for Optimum Development of the Abilities of Vietnamese Children Through Practical Education" by Dr. Ho Ngoc Dai, "Model of a Basic General School" by the Education Department of Thai Binh Province, and "Vocational Orientation for General Education Students" by the Education Institute are being successfully applied.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT MEETING ADOPTS MEASURES

BN240726 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh city to discuss agricultural development at the district level. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and heads of agricultural services of former Nam Bo provinces attended the conference.

The participants evaluated these provinces' results in developing agriculture at the district level, especially in agricultural transformation work and in planning crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Many advanced examples were highly appraised at the conference, including Thong Nhut district, Dong Nai Province; Long Phu district, Hau Giang Province; and Phu Tan district, An Giang Province.

The conferees set forth new agricultural measures which consist of helping the district zone its agricultural areas, accelerating the application of scientific-technical advances, and protecting the vegetation.

The conferees believed that, with the close attention of all sectors from the central to local levels, agriculture in Nam Bo districts will develop satisfactorily as a main factor in further strengthening the district level.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR 5-15 AUG

OW230515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Review of agricultural activities over past 10 days]

[Summary] "Dear friends, following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural activities from 5 to 15 August:

"A General Statistical Department report says that, by mid-August, sowing and transplanting work had been done on more than 2,380,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, or more than 70 percent of the plan norm. The northern provinces have basically completed transplanting; the southern provinces have transplanted nearly 1,200,000 hectares, or nearly 60 percent of the plan norm."

Thanks to the evenly distributed rain last week, all localities accelerated the transplanting rate. Hai Hung overfulfilled the transplanting norm by 0.1 percent. Over the past few days, Ha Bac quickly harvested the summer soybeans to clear the soil for the 10th-month rice crop. In Nghe Tinh Province, the transplantation rate for the 10th month rice crop was faster last week than in the previous week. Thanh Hoa is still suffering from a water shortage. Little more than 80 percent of the planned acreage has been transplanted.

The provinces, which have completed transplanting work, have switched their efforts to caring for the planted rice. Some 500,000 hectares of rice in the north have been weeded. Fertilization has also been carried out. Insect ravages, though not yet intense, have appeared in nearly all provinces. An Agriculture Ministry report says insecticides are in short supply. Localities should promptly control insect ravages when they first appear.

In the past days, rainfall was unevenly distributed over the localities. Consequently, some areas are still suffering from drought, while others are plagued by waterlogging. Hanoi municipality and the provinces of Ha Bac, Ha Tuyen and Ha Nam Ninh still have more than 10,000 hectares of waterlogged rice.

The southern municipalities and provinces are taking advantage of the rainfall to accelerate the rate of transplanting the 10th-month rice crop. Some 1,200,000 hectares have been seed-sown or transplanted.

Along with the sowing and transplanting work, the southern provinces have continued to care for, and harvest, the summer-fall rice, of which more than 110,000 hectares have been harvested so far. Due to drought, the yield of the early summer-fall rice is not high; however, the main summer-fall rice yield is expected to be higher.

Regarding the vegetable, secondary and industrial crops, so far more than 350,000 hectares have been seed-sown or transplanted countrywide -- nearly 100,000 hectares less than in the corresponding period last year.

The northern provinces are making preparations for sweet potato cuttings for the winter crop. Adjustments are being made in various localities to suit their winter crop cultivation plans to this year's production realities.

Dear friends, a report by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology says that next week, the weather condition will be very favorable for agricultural production. All localities should concentrate their efforts on caring for the 10th-month rice, accelerating weeding and fertilization, promptly detecting and controlling insect ravages, and should retain sufficient water for the planted rice to grow well.

The southern provinces should quickly transplant the 10th-month rice, protect the planted 10th-month and belated summer-fall rice, and promptly harvest ripened summer-fall rice in order to clear the soil for the 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops.

BRIEFS

THUAN HAI WIRED RADIO -- Thuan Hai Province has set up 54 wired radio stations in cities, districts, villages, and agricultural cooperatives with 500 public loudspeakers and nearly 4,000 loudspeakers installed in family households. These stations have worked out practical broadcasting programs to serve the emulation production movement, the tax payment drive and other activities in the province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Aug 83 BK]

SUHARTO ADDRESS ON 38TH INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK190645 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0347 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Speech by President Suharto to a parliamentary plenary session at the Parliament building in Jakarta on the occasion of Indonesia's 38th Independence day -- live]

[Excerpts] Peace be upon you! Honorable speaker, deputy speakers, members of the parliament, members of the audience, my fellow brothers and sisters:

Tomorrow, 17 August 1983, God willing, we will celebrate the anniversary of our independence. Our struggle for national independence reached fruition 38 years ago, safely and peacefully sending our Indonesian people through the gate to our national independence, which is free, united, sovereign, just, and prosperous.

Thanks to the blessings of Almighty God and motivated by a deep desire for a free national life, the Indonesian people proclaimed their independence. Furthermore, in order to establish an Indonesian Government to protect the entire Indonesian motherland, promote the welfare of the public, provide intelligence for the nation and take part in realizing the world order based on independence, everlasting peace and social justice, we formulated our national independence in line with the Indonesian Constitution in the form of the Republic of Indonesia -- a republic invested in the people's sovereignty and based on divine omnipotence, just and civilized humanitarianism, national unity and democracy, and guided and blessed by the People's Consultative Assembly and social justice for the entire Indonesian people.

These are simple and clear-cut sentences contained in the preamble of our Constitution, and this simplicity conveys a deep meaning. These exalted and noble sentences, which bear a message full of greatness and nobility, are most touching as we observe the most important historical day in our national life. In recalling the sentences contained in the preamble of our Constitution, our hearts tremble and our spirits burn. We have reminisced about the long struggle and sacrifice of the Indonesian people under heroic leaders in our fight against the colonialists since they first set foot on our soil.

Therefore, each time we observe the proclamation day of our independence, we unendingly convey our highest respect and deepest gratitude for the sacrifice of our freedom fighters from all levels, groups and generations, and whose cemeteries are scattered throughout our motherland. Our struggle finally ended in success because we united to defend and establish a Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila. With the common objective of defending our national independence, we never considered the question of tribe, origin, status, wealth, or religion. It is this spirit of unity and cohesion we are going to strengthen to continue our course together toward the aspirations of our independence under the present physical and spiritual development era.

We have come a long way since our independence 38 years ago. The course we have followed has not been always smooth. We have climbed many hills, descended many valleys and crossed many rivers. In our long struggle we have sustained many injuries. However, despite this we are not tired because we are a nation of fighters. We never surrendered because we knew that our objective was a splendid society. We have become stronger, secured more experiences and matured. However, we are aware that we, as a nation and a country, still have a long way to go.

This year, we observe the proclamation day of our independence 5 months after the People's Consultative Assembly general session was held in an atmosphere of happiness and cordial brotherhood.

This is because we have accepted all the decisions adopted by the People's Consultative Assembly, which affirms our sovereignty with sincerity, determination, and a strong spirit of national unity and cohesion I call on all levels, groups, circles, and generations of our nation to implement all decisions of the People's Consultative Assembly in the best possible manner and with the fullest responsibility. This is important because we are to face gigantic tasks while simultaneously undergoing a heavy test. We are to face gigantic tasks because we have to formulate the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan soon and implement it next year.

During the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, we must try to speed up the achievement of a long-term development target by laying a foundation for our nation to grow and develop under our own power. Furthermore, the foundation we are going to lay during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan will be further strengthened during the Fifth 5-Year Development Plan to enable us to take off during the Sixth 5-Year Development Plan toward the society we have always cherished, namely, a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. The foundation we are going to lay during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan will deeply affect the capability of the Indonesian public to face the end of the 20th century, and with this foundation our nation will enter the 21st century.

The generation which has freed us has sent the Indonesian people into a modern era -- the era of development through a strong and powerful foundation. The next stage of the development is to take off under our own power toward a modern, just, and prosperous society based on Pancasila.

Success or failure for our nation in realizing material and spiritual progress after our future takeoff will, among other things, be determined by our success or failure during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan in laying the foundation for the steady growth and development of our nation. Therefore, the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan has great significance for future generations and for the glory and prosperity of our nation in years to come.

My fellow brothers and sisters! The years ahead will be difficult and full of various challenges and disturbances. However, despite this, they also bear hope. This has compelled us to take maximum joint responsibility so that we can overcome difficulties and challenges and safely pass through these disturbances.

On the other hand, by working hard shoulder to shoulder at all levels of society and in all groups and forces in our nation, we should try to achieve greater progress.

Since our proclamation of independence on 17 August 1945, we as a nation and country, have been undergoing test after test every single day. The coming 5 years will provide all of us with a special test, which will require all of us to take part in laying the foundations for the development and growth of our nation and country in the coming decades.

For this reason, in celebrating the proclamation day of our independence this year, we should also be especially aware of the need for renewed motivation and morality in facing the enormous tasks and challenges in the coming years. Without renewed motivation and morality, it will be impossible for us to face the heavy challenges and shoulder the big tasks.

The source for renewed motivation and morality is our dedication to the joint struggle of all quarters, all groups, all levels and all generations of our nation in the past, particularly in the struggle to secure and defend our national independence. In our struggle to secure independence and unity, Pancasila -- which was designated the state ideology the day after we proclaimed our independence -- has become our absolute directive.

In our determination to implement national development as part of our perception of Pancasila, we are aware that, in implementing development, we have a course, consideration, planning and activities. In this way, we will know what is best and will implement our development with full confidence. We will also know what we have to reject and carefully avoid it.

In perceiving the Pancasila principle of social justice for the entire Indonesian people as part of our development, we must seek to narrow the gap between rich and poor, which would affect the pace of development.

Honorable session! I am fully aware that, in line with the closing provision of the State Basic Guidelines [GBHN], the success of national development as part of the perception of Pancasila depends on the participation of the entire people as well as the mental attitude, determination and spirit, dedication and discipline of those entrusted with the handling of state affairs.

Therefore, using this occasion and through this honorable session, I call on all levels of the Indonesian people and all those entrusted with the handling of state affairs to march forward together to implement the State Basic Guidelines in the best possible manner with the highest mental attitude, determination, dedication and discipline in the coming 5 years.

With the fullest awareness of my responsibility toward the Indonesian people and toward the divine omnipotence, I have taken the oath in accordance with the religion I embrace, namely Islam, to implement the State Basic Guidelines in the best possible manner in performing my task as president of the Republic of Indonesia with my maximum capability.

Honorable session! In entering the 39th year of our independence, all our attention, thinking and efforts will be concentrated on the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan in the context of implementing the State Basic Guidelines adopted by the People's Consultative Assembly general session held in March 1983.

As the mandate holder of the People's Consultative Assembly with the duty to implement all the decisions of the assembly, I have formed a Cabinet as an important instrument of the government.

In forming the Cabinet as well as in determining its programs, I have fully adhered to the decisions adopted by the People's Consultative Assembly in 1983 as well as the decisions adopted by the People's Consultative Assembly in 1978, which are still valid.

Fully aware of my national duties, primarily to continue national development as my duty to implement Pancasila, and in following developments in the country as well as in the international arena which will deeply affect us in the coming 5 years, and in studying other duties entrusted to the mandate holder, I decided to introduce the Cabinet's "Panca Krida" [five action program] when I formed the fourth development Cabinet. This program will also function as the national program in the coming 5 years.

The Cabinet's five action program covers: first, promotion of the development trilogy supported by a steady national resilience; second, promotion of the utilization of the state apparatus to ensure the realization of clean and authoritative government; third, promotion of the popularization of the Pancasila ideology in an effort to develop Pancasila and the Pancasila upgrading course in the context of strengthening national unity and cohesion; fourth, promotion of the implementation of Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy in the national interest; fifth, implementation of direct, general, free and secret general elections in 1987.

As in the case of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, which is a continuation and improvement of the Third 5-Year Development Plan, the present Cabinet's five action program is also a continuation and improvement of the five action program of the Third 5-Year Development Plan. In this way, the continuation of national programs from the past 5 years to the coming 5 years can be guaranteed.

The five action program is aimed at building a foundation for the Indonesian people to enable them to grow and develop continuously in the coming stage of development. As defined in the State Basic Guidelines, the foundation we are going to lay during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan will be further strengthened during the Fifth 5-Year Development Plan to enable our nation to take off and further enhance the national development with our own power heading toward the realization of a society we cherish, namely, a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila.

The first action program is aimed at promoting the development trilogy supported by a steady national resilience. Clearly there is a need for the support of national resilience in implementing the development trilogy.

On national resilience itself, it is clear that its interpretation is far broader and deeper than simply national defense and security. National resilience covers all aspects of national life, such as ideological, political, economic, social and cultural life, along with national defense and security. Therefore, national resilience means developing all aspects of national life in a sound and harmonious manner that will result in a big defense capability to face threats, disturbances and tensions from within and outside the country. This means that no aspects of our development must be allowed to weaken our national resilience but all must strengthen it.

National resilience needs to have our maximum attention, because we are going to enter difficult years full of challenges which could even become years filled with tension.

Likewise, the impact of and developments in international politics and the security of the world in general could be more deeply felt in Indonesia in the coming 5 years. So far there has been no real evidence of a reduction in tension between East and West.

On the contrary, the arms race continues. This arms race unquestionably reduces the ability of the world to improve the gloomy economic situation. The world economic situation is worsening, because there have been no indications in the industrialized countries of the emergence of a new consciousness needed to open the doors for the promotion of North-South relations.

The world crisis has been further worsened by the contest for spheres of influence between the world's big powers as well as the emergence of turmoil in various regions.

In the context of strengthening national resilience to counter the impact of the world economic recession, we have taken various steps in the economic sector, such as devaluing the rupiah several months ago, rescheduling a number of big development projects, and intensifying the mobilization of domestic capital through the banking business. We have taken positive steps to tighten our belts.

I am very grateful that government policy has been understood by the public with a full sense of responsibility. The steps we have taken are simply to further strengthen our national resilience, particularly in the economic sector, to enable us to overcome the challenges and crises in the economic sector in our efforts to continue national development and create favorable conditions for us to enter the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan.

Without devaluation, our foreign exchange reserves would soon have become empty and without the rescheduling of the projects, the repayment of debts would have become a heavy burden making it impossible for us to continue our national development.

The devaluation and the rescheduling of the projects constituted an especially important deciding factor in stabilizing the state's balance of payments in facing the uncertainties which have run through the world's capital market.

In the context of increasing state revenues, further improvements will be made in the tax system, despite the various changes already made, as the tax system is a heritage from the Dutch colonial administration. To this end, the government will submit a number of important bills concerning the reform of the national tax system to the Parliament before we enter the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan.

The main purpose of tax reform is to promote our capability to finance national development by further mobilizing all our available resources. We are all aware that to finance the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, we cannot depend on an increase in state revenues from oil and natural gas.

Therefore, an increase of state revenues through tax collection and from sources other than oil and natural gas is a vital necessity for the success of the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan.

National tax reform will simplify the existing tax system. It will cover types of taxes, tax rates and methods of payment to make the system fair and logical. It will also increase the number of taxpayers. There will also be an improvement in tax administration, including procedures, work ethics, discipline and attitude.

In brief, we aim to adopt a simplified tax system that can be easily understood by every taxpayer, a system based on justice and logic. I trust that the honorable Parliament session will give its special attention to the tax bill in the future.

In implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, we will need more foreign exchange to complement rupiah financing. In order to secure foreign exchange revenue, we have taken steps to further promote the export of commodities other than oil and natural gas as well as exporting various services. In this connection we are striving to expand the markets for Indonesian export goods and emphasizing the competitive nature of our goods in foreign markets.

The other sector which has great potential for foreign exchange receipts is tourism, which is why this sector is being heavily promoted.

Meanwhile, in our efforts to speed up national development, we will also make use of foreign loans. As in the past, we are only prepared to accept foreign loans if there are no political strings attached, if the terms and conditions are moderate and if it is within our capability to repay them.

Of course, foreign loans will be used only for activities in line with our national development priorities. In this connection we will remain very alert, especially considering the fact that many developing countries are trapped by heavy repayments on their foreign loans, which are beyond their capability. We should continue to be alert to this in view of the monetary and financial crises which continue to plague the world economy.

Honorable session: In line with the State Basic Guidelines, the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan constitutes the fourth stage of a series of 5-year development plans aimed at bringing about a long-term pattern of national development.

Considering the development achievements scored by all sectors so far and by drawing lessons from our experiences in the past, the State Basic Guidelines also prompt us to speed up the achievement of our long-term objective. This means that, in the economic sector, we need to speed up the attainment of a balanced economic structure in which we can establish a modern industry supported by a strong agriculture.

We will concentrate our national development on the agriculture sector while at the same time enhancing the industrial sector, which can turn out industrial machinery for heavy as well as light industry.

During the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan we must strive to ensure that growth in the industrial sector and sectors other than agriculture should be at a faster rate than in the agricultural sector, although agriculture itself should also be stepped up.

The purpose of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan is to promote the standard of living, welfare and intelligence of the entire Indonesian people in a fair and equitable way while laying strong foundations for the next stage of development.

In agriculture we will further increase production to meet the demands of consumers and industry and to promote agricultural exports. Agricultural development as a whole is directed at the same time to increasing the income of farmers, expanding job opportunities, improving business opportunities, upgrading the people's nutrition, supporting rural development and intensifying transmigration.

Agricultural development will be a battleground we must never neglect, because agriculture must support development in the industrial sector. However, agricultural production depends on the seasons. Due to the long drought which affected the country last year and this year, our rice production failed to match the high increases we have achieved in past years. In 1980 our rice production increased by 12.8 percent, in 1981 by 10.5 percent, in 1982 by 4.1 percent and in 1983 the percentage is expected to drop further. Although rice production has continued to increase year after year and far exceeded the target for the Third 5-Year Development Plan, this situation should make us aware that development in the agricultural sector should be implemented with absolute dedication.

To support agricultural development, we will continue developing irrigation projects to utilize our water resources. This includes drinking water supply as well as water for industrial and hydroelectric purposes. With these steps our agriculture will become a stronger support for industrial development on the path to achieving a balanced economic structure.

In that context, industrial development will be further stepped up. Industrial development will continue to be directed to further expand job opportunities and increase production to meet domestic needs so we can reduce our dependence on imports and promote the export of industrial products to increase foreign exchange revenue which is needed to further enhance our national development.

In industrial development, special attention will be focused on the development of industry that can turn out industrial machinery so we can meet, in stages, our own needs in machinery, including its spare parts, in the context of our industrial development in the years ahead.

In the meantime, we will step up development in the agro-industrial sector to develop an agricultural infrastructure, produce agricultural equipment and process agricultural products. In the context of fair distribution of development, which should be more prominent during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, and at the same time to expand job opportunities, we will also step up development in small-scale industry and people's handicrafts.

To ensure that industry can expand further in the years ahead, we will strive to tighten relations among the small-scale, medium-sized and heavy industries in a way they can support one another. Meanwhile, we will also develop various specific industries, which we have planned so far, such as the maritime industry, aviation industry, heavy machinery industry, electronics industry, and an industry that can support the national defense and security. For this purpose we will continue to develop and expand our efforts to acquire technology and other technical knowledge, which was also planned long ago. Another factor no less important in supporting industrial development is our consciousness, which should be further heightened in utilizing domestic production.

In the meantime, we will also step up development in the mining sector. Apart from oil and natural gas, we will pay more attention to the development of other mining sectors. The purpose is to increase mining production further and promote exports to increase foreign exchange revenue and help increase state revenues. Apart from that, it is also intended to expand job opportunities and increase the supply of domestic basic materials for industry.

Meanwhile, management in the mining sector is being coordinated with the policy in the energy sector. The development thus far indicates that the utilization of oil as the main source of domestic energy has continued to increase, while our oil supply is limited. For this reason, we will step up efforts toward economizing the utilization of oil. On the other hand, we will develop other energy sources such as coal, hydro power, geothermal energy, biogas, etc.

In the context of this energy development, the development of electric power is directed to improve the welfare of the people as well as to intensify activities in the economic sector, particularly the industrial sector. In the years to come, the electrification of villages will be further expanded.

Meanwhile, to support the socioeconomic development, which is expected to increase, we will also step up development in the communications sector, including land, sea, air, river and lake transportation. These means of transportation are intended to ensure steady communications between production and marketing areas and create centers for new economic activities as well as to intensify communications between the most important resettlement areas.

Particularly in the shipping sector, we will further step up the role and capability of our overseas shipping to enable Indonesia to compete in the transportation of export goods. Meanwhile, the development in the telecommunications, post, and telegraphic sectors will also be given due attention to intensify them.

To encourage the people to take part in the development programs, we will, among other things, continue to develop the cooperative movement. Our effort to develop the cooperative movement cannot be compromised. It is our joint responsibility to implement Provision No. 33 of our Constitution. During the Fourth 5-Year Development, the cooperative movement will be further expanded among the people so it can become one of the pillars of our national economy. For this purpose, the role of cooperatives needs to be stepped up further and expanded to various sectors, such as agriculture, industry, trade, transportation and electric power, etc.

In our effort to speed up the growth of cooperatives in the various sectors, we will encourage and develop cooperation between cooperatives and private and state undertakings.

Besides encouraging participation of private national enterprises in the national development, we will continue to leave open the opportunity for foreign private enterprises interested in participating in Indonesian development in areas still open to them by providing them facilities and guarantees for their enterprises in line with existing laws.

According to our estimate in our efforts to ensure growth in various sectors, the economic growth rate during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan is expected to reach an average rate of 5 percent per year. This figure is less than the average economic growth rate during the Third 5-Year Development Plan. The economic growth rate in 1979 was 7.3 percent; in 1980, 9.9 percent; in 1981, 7.9 percent; and in 1982, 2.25 percent. The low economic growth during 1982 stemmed from three factors.

The three factors are: first, the rapid drop in world economic activity as a reflection of the world economic recession, the longest in the last 50 years; second, the narrowing of the world oil market; and third, the long dry spell which hit Indonesia and seriously affected agricultural production. At present, the restoration of world economic activity is proceeding very slowly, and it is estimated that world economic growth in the years ahead will remain very low.

In the meantime, we must ensure that the Indonesian economic structure will be more balanced during the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan. For this purpose, the growth in the industrial and other sectors should be more rapid than the growth in the agricultural sector, while the growth in the agricultural sector should also be stepped up.

It is estimated that the industrial sector will grow at an average rate of around 9.5 percent per year, while the agricultural sector is estimated to grow at around 3 percent per year. With this growth rate, the role of the industrial sector will be more prominent, and the Indonesian economic structure will be more balanced.

There is no doubt that our nation is a hardworking nation possessing talent that can be easily developed and quick to adjust to a new work environment. Therefore, in the years to come we will develop and improve our information about manpower and expand education skills to create manpower that can meet the requirements of national development. In this connection, I call on all levels in our society to respect any type of job which is legal. The dignity of a human being is not determined by his low or high income, or by the type of his labor -- refined or unrefined -- or by mental or manual labor. The dignity of a human being is determined by his capability to perform a productive, legal, and moral job.

To ensure a clean government, we need to adopt a system for coordinated, preventive, and suppressive action. Besides continuous improvement in all ranks in state apparatuses, including organization, administration, and personnel affairs, the system for imposing control should be conceptually developed. The control of state apparatuses is so important that the vice president himself is taking charge of the matter. Besides that, a state minister has been specially appointed to supervise the national development. He is the coordinating minister in charge of economy, finance, and development supervision. A board in charge of financial and development supervision has also been recently formed.

Action taken by the authorities against those committing irregularities, corruption, and the like will be continued. The government will not take half-hearted action in this matter. [applause] This action is receiving support from the broad masses. Social and moral sanctions will also be taken against those engaging in corruption. In this way, the action will create a shameful and frightened attitude on the part of those engaging in corruption. [applause]

Although action to combat corruption will be continued, this does not mean our state apparatuses have become so corrupt. The majority of government officials and civil servants have performed their duties in the best possible manner. They are servants who perform their duties in an orderly and dedicated manner with complete honesty. In this connection, I need to point out that no one should fear this anticorruption campaign; only those who have committed crimes should be afraid. [applause]

In the meantime, still in the context of efforts to improve the state apparatuses, the government hopes to finish deliberations with this honorable Parliament on the bill concerning state administration as soon as possible.

If in the past our struggle was directed toward safeguarding and upholding Pancasila as the state ideology and building our constitutional life on Pancasila democracy, we began to step up our struggle toward implementing and perceiving the Pancasila principles when the People's Consultative Assembly decided on the popularization of Pancasila through upgrading courses in 1978.

In ensuring the continuity of Pancasila, the State Basic Guidelines have decided that all sociopolitical forces should uphold Pancasila as the sole ideology. This is a joint decision and a very important, correct, and responsible national consensus. Pancasila is not a combination of various existing ideologies. Our pioneers who laid down the foundation of our state took the principles of Pancasila from Indonesian soil, from our own identity. Pancasila is our national ideology and has become our common property.

If each group owns its ideology, then we would return to the Nasakom [nationalism, religion and communism] era we once experienced with all its tragedies. Reviving a Nasakom-like atmosphere, although communism has been removed, means we will again be planting a time bomb, which, sooner or later, will definitely explode.

In this state of Pancasila, the state guarantees each subject the freedom of religion and worship according to his religion and faith. Therefore, I hope no one will ever pit religion against Pancasila as the two do not oppose each other. Therefore, the implementation of the State Basic Guidelines adopted in 1983 definitely is not contrary to the teachings of those religions. In the state of Pancasila, freedom of religion is fully guaranteed. The characteristics and principles of the religions are highly respected and fully recognized.

On the contrary, all religious organizations existing in our society should guarantee their joint efforts to ensure the continuity of Pancasila, national stability, and national development as their duty in perceiving Pancasila.

For the popularization of Pancasila, upgrading courses on Pancasila will be continued and expanded and even intensified. This is not merely intended to provide understanding of Pancasila, but also to encourage the people to perceive it in the context of national development.

On the development of the Pancasila democracy, we will strive to stabilize everything we have already developed and come to own along with reforms and reminders to enable us to answer the challenges to progress. We will continue to stabilize our constitutional life. We will further cultivate our democratic life and enhance our judicial affairs. We need to continue the implementation of the national leadership mechanism in line with the State Basic Guidelines. Likewise, we are responsible for ensuring that the state's higher institutions remain stable to perform their function and cooperate with one another in line with the soul, spirit, and provisions of our Constitution.

In the context of ensuring political stability as well as cultivating consciousness and joint responsibility in carrying out national development, we will also intensify activities in the information sector and promote the role of the mass media, including the national press. A free and responsible press needs to be further enhanced.

In the context of developing the Pancasila democracy and a dynamic national stability, the role of the armed forces is very important as an instrument of defense and security as well as a social force.

The armed forces' dual functions must be carried out in a sense of utmost responsibility to enable the armed forces to encourage and stabilize the development of our society in the implementation of national development as a duty under Pancasila. For this purpose, aside from continuing the modernization of the armed forces, we need to continue to develop the doctrine of "Total People's Defense and Security" in the context of strengthening the national defense and security to defend the sovereignty and independence of our country, which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Honorable speaker: I will briefly focus on the fourth action program, namely, the intensification of the implementation of our active and independent foreign policy for our national interests.

In this context, our national interests should not be interpreted in a narrow-minded way. Our national interests need not be pitted against international interests. On the contrary, we must join together to assume responsibility concerning the international situation because a favorable international situation can help ensure our national interests.

The preamble of our Constitution has directed us to take part in maintaining world order, which is based on independence, everlasting peace and social justice. This has strengthened our conviction that we must interpret our national interests in a broad-minded way. In the context of implementing the provisions invested in the preamble of our Constitution and by upholding the principles of Pancasila, we implement our active and independent foreign policy.

The preamble of our Constitution and Pancasila are the only means by which we decide our direction and attitude in evaluating world developments. This enables us to support what is in line with Pancasila and, on the other hand, to reject things contrary to the spirit of Pancasila and the provisions of the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

Various tensions and crises which have unendingly afflicted the world over the last few years have stemmed from the old order, which is no longer suitable to the present situation and fails to ensure justice. Therefore, our State Basic Guidelines are quite correct in directing us to intensify our struggle to create a new world order, especially a new world economic order.

A number of industrialized countries think they can overcome the present world economic crisis by themselves. In other words the world economy could return to normal if the economy of the industrialized countries could be restored. On the contrary, together with other developing countries, we are convinced that the restoration of the world economy can only be realized if it is handled together by all nations and countries: rich or poor, industrialized or developing, as well as large or small. The reason is clear. Namely, the developing countries are now playing a large role in the world's economic life as well as in other world forums.

For the implementation of their national development, developing countries need capital and equipment produced by the industrialized countries. This, in turn, will improve the economy of the industrialized countries. In order to enable those developing countries to secure the equipment, they must possess a huge amount of foreign exchange that can be secured only by increasing their exports, but exports from the developing countries are facing difficulties because of the sluggish economy of the industrialized countries.

Because of their deteriorating economies, the industrialized countries have had to build various unnecessary fences. Also, the flow of capital from the industrialized countries to developing countries has also been unsteady because they tried to solve the economic difficulties by themselves and because of their extraordinarily huge expenditures on the arms race.

Therefore, the restoration of the world's economy through joint efforts by establishing a new world economic order is a necessity. This is not only in the interests of the developing countries, but also in the interest of industrialized countries, all nations, and mankind.

Although we have succeeded in raising our nation to the level of a middle income state through the studious implementation of national development, our awareness of the need to establish a world order based on independence, everlasting peace and social justice has made it necessary for us to call on industrialized countries to pay serious attention to giving a helping hand to the poorer countries. It is that same sense of responsibility that has encouraged us to provide technical assistance to our fellow developing countries within our limited resources.

With that same sense of responsibility, we will continue to strive for the establishment of a new international economic order in all forums. A sense of responsibility toward the safety of mankind has also encouraged us to call on the big powers to end the arms race, which is not only unnecessary, but mutually destructive.

As a nation which upholds national independence and opposes colonization in all forms, we will continue to join efforts to ensure that the rights of the Palestinian people to proclaim their own land are respected. Likewise, the rights of the Afghan people, the Kampucheans and other people should also be respected by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from their territories. All countries should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries in any form whatsoever.

We feel grateful because in this region we have ASEAN, which grows stronger by the day. We will continue to strengthen it together with the other members of the organization by expanding the cooperation which we have developed so far and by continuing to further enhance mutual trust and sincere friendship.

ASEAN's strength is in our interest and we are convinced that this is also in the interest of the other member countries.

My fellow brothers and sisters: We are living in a fast changing world full of serious crises. On the one hand, we feel the impact of changes and crises, while on the other we feel duty bound to act within our capability in bringing about changes that will benefit all mankind. At a minimum, we must make every effort to ensure that the situation will not be worse than that which the world is suffering at present. Within our capability, we will share the responsibility not only of removing the consequences of the crises which are afflicting the world, but also take part in seeking ways to remove the deep-rooted causes of such crises. Under the guidance of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution we will join in seeking a world order based on independence, everlasting peace and social justice. However, our main contribution in the present global deterioration and crisis is to build a just and prosperous Indonesian society based on Pancasila.

We have to catch up in those areas where we lag behind and overcome our backwardness in various fields with a correct course and high alertness to prevent us from falling into various crises which affect more advanced nations in the fields of science, technology, industry, agriculture and so on.

Now, after 38 years of marching together hand in hand through happiness and bitterness, hope and disappointment, we have left the gate of independence far behind us. Now, we are preparing to carry out our historical task, namely, to enter the next gate -- laying a strong foundation for the building of a modern and just society. As a continuation of our struggle, we carry out national development as our duty in acting on the Pancasila. With this determination we enter the coming year -- the first year of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan.

We are aware that our goal of building a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila will bring about various challenges to our nation and country. Therefore, we have to lay a strong and powerful foundation for the growth of our nation and country as we enter future stages of development so that we can soar toward the building of a modern, just, prosperous and lasting society based on Pancasila.

With a strong determination to carry out development and with full hope and confidence in a bright future, we are fully aware that we are entering years full of difficulties, tests and challenges. With our tradition as a fighting nation which has successfully overcome heavy tests in the past, we will also carry out our future national development tasks with a burning fighting spirit.

As a nation with a strong religious belief and one which believes in divine omnipotence, we enter the 39th year of our national independence by again asking for guidance and physical and spiritual strength from the almighty and merciful God.

With his blessings, let us enter the 39th year of our national independence with our every-burning spirit as a fighting nation to build a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. Thank you. Peace be upon you.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TORTURE CHARGE

NC231606 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Oslo, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here today reports that Indonesian soldiers are [word indistinct] the inhabitants of the island of East Timor to systematic torture are "exaggerated."

Speaking at a press conference the foreign minister also denied that 300,000 people in East Timor have been killed since the former Portuguese colony was occupied by Indonesia in 1975.

Mr Mokhtar was asked to comment on a report published by the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International that Indonesian soldiers have received secret orders to use torture in Jakarta's anti-guerrilla warfare in East Timor.

"These reports are exaggerated. Why should we torture our own people?" he said.

In its report Amnesty International protested to the Government of Indonesia about instructions found in a captured Indonesian Army manual on the conditions in which torture may be used.

The Indonesian Government has since denied the report.

The foreign minister also denied that Indonesia's war against the Fretilin resistance movement in East Timor had cost 300,000 lives.

"If 300,000 people have been killed, how can there be 600,000 people in East Timor?" he said. The population of East Timor was estimated at 650,000 at the time of the Indonesian invasion.

Earlier today, Mr. Mokhtar had talks with his Norwegian host, Foreign Minister Sverre Stray.

FACT-FINDING COMMISSION ON AQUINO SLAYING SET UP

OW241225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The president today created a fact-finding commission to gather all investigative agencies and utilize them to allow for a free, unlimited, and exhaustive investigation of all aspects of the Aquino slaying. Named to the commission were Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, former Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, and former Justices Roberto Martin, Guillermo Santos, and Felix Antonio.

The president also authorized the release of half a million pesos for information leading to the arrest of those behind the killing of Aquino. The president also placed under a confinement to quarters the AVSECOM [Aviation Security Command] group which secured the MIA [Manila International Airport] during Aquino's arrival last Sunday.

AQUINO ASSASSIN REMAINS UNIDENTIFIED

HK250015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Chief military prober Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas said the slain killer of Aquino remains unidentified. The wide publicity and information about the slain man has yielded no result so far. He said efforts are continuing to identify the man, who is vital to the solving of the crime. General Olivas said he may also ask higher authorities to summon to Manila the Japanese newsman who allegedly said that he saw military security men shoot Aquino. General Olivas said the matter should be cleared up, because such alleged eye-witness accounts during shocking crimes are usually unreliable.

Thirty-seven witnesses and airport personnel of the airport have been questioned by military investigators on what they saw during the shooting of Aquino.

General Olivas also said the military will provide protection to anyone who can identify Aquino's assassin.

The Philippine Government, according to Olivas, will seek the assistance of the International Police or Interpol, in establishing the identity of the person who bought the gun used in the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino. Olivas described the gun as a Smith and Wesson .357 magnum revolver manufactured by [words indistinct] Company on Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Massachusetts. The gun is not registered with the PC [Philippine Constabulary] firearms explosive unit.

FEBC DEPLORES AQUINO SLAYING RUMORS

HK250038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Various talks have been bandied about concerning the death of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Some are plausible, others extraterrestrial. Newspapers screamed the opinions of various sectors, putting the blame on the government, while others are more lenient. But what makes matters worse are wild rumors that are abetting endless speculation, which drive Juan de la Cruz [Philippine expression for the common man] to his wits end.

It is without question a large shadow has fallen on the government as a result of Aquino's death. However, it is not desirable for anyone to make conclusive pronouncements at this early time.

At best, the most logical step would be to create an independent body to make an inquiry on the killing, separate from that of the government, to solve the cast and determine the truth without bias.

Finally, let us not allow this tragic event to be a cause for further acrimonious stories which, for all intents and purposes, could do more harm than good.

THOUSANDS MARCH IN PROCESSION FOR AQUINO

OW250448 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug. 25 (AFP) -- A massive throng of Filipinos today joined an emotional two-hour march that brought the body of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino to a suburban Roman Catholic Church.

More than 100,000 people -- with some estimates placing the crowd at half a million -- joined the procession to the Santo Domingo church, which overflowed with supporters chanting: "Ninoy, Ninoy" and "We love Ninoy," Mr. Aquino's nickname.

Aside from the marchers, thousands of others lined the busy avenue leading to the church in nearby Quezon City from the Aquino bungalow some 2 km (1.5 miles) away, where the body had lain since Monday.

Occupants of buildings along the avenue, including government offices, crammed their windows, perched on ledges and stood on rooftops to wave at the marchers and clap while shouting Mr. Aquino's popular nickname. A group of followers atop a four-story building waved a black flag attached to a wooden pole, while being cheered by the marchers.

Traffic was severely disrupted by the procession for Mr Aquino, 50, who was assassinated Sunday minutes after arriving at Manila International Airport from Taipei.

WALL STREET JOURNAL CITED ON AQUINO AFFAIR

HK250025 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] In the United States, the nationally-circulated WALL STREET JOURNAL warned the United States yesterday against being swayed by leftists who would readily blame the Philippine Government for the slaying of Aquino. The WALL STREET JOURNAL said there are other powers waiting to take advantage of the situation. The WALL STREET JOURNAL's call for caution was made in its editorial yesterday, entitled "Review and Outlook After Aquino." The editorial outlined the relations between the Philippines and the United States, which are brought into sharper focus by the Aquino killing. The paper also noted that President Marcos is not the worst tyrant in the Third World, as leftists want to picture him. It said the Philippine president has very good reason to worry about internal security and Aquino's life in trying to prevent the former senator's return. The paper also noted that if Mr Marcos wants Aquino killed, he could have carried it out on numerous occasions in the past.

TIMES JOURNAL URGES RESTORATION OF PEACE, STABILITY

HK250125 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 24 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Necessity for Normalcy"]

[Text] The tragedy that befell opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr should unite the nation and bind its wounds.

It is heartening to know that the opposition, headed by Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, has called for a non-violent political struggle.

President Marcos himself went on television late Monday night to quash rumors that he had re-imposed martial law, that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had been placed under house arrest for the slaying of Aquino, and that he had suffered a heart attack and had been flown to Honolulu, Hawaii, for medical treatment.

The assurances of both the president and Assemblyman Laurel should ease the panicky situation and confusion which followed on the heels of Aquino's death. Earlier, people went to the banks to withdraw their money, bought groceries in the supermarkets in preparation for trouble, or closed their offices early because of a long brownout.

This initial reaction should now give way to a return to normal activities. There is no new imposition of martial law, no soldiers are on the streets with fixed bayonets, no radicals are out shouting invectives and demanding a revolution. Conditions are normal and the people should help keep them normal.

Even as 14 members of the Aviation Security Command, including their commanding officer, were disarmed and ordered investigated for failure to protect Aquino, every effort is being made to ferret out the brains behind the assassination.

The president has already offered two theories on the Aquino slaying. The first could have been a plot by the subversives to create national indignation over the death of Aquino and precipitate an open confrontation between an aroused people and the government. The communist aim would be to create in Aquino the hero-martyr and to ride to power on this idea.

The other theory had to do with bad blood between Huk Commander Pusa and his followers who were out to get even with Aquino. Pusa had testified against Aquino in the subversion case filed against the former senator. Later Pusa and some of his men were ambushed, but survivors say that their attackers were Aquino's men.

Be that as it may, all efforts should be geared toward the restoration of an atmosphere of peace and stability within the community.

MARCOS URGES BATASAN ACTION ON 1984 BUDGET

HK240111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday urged the Batasang Pambansa to speed up the enactment of the 59.5 billion peso budget for 1984. The president told newsmen that the proposed appropriation outlay is one of the top-priority measures undergoing deliberation at the Batasan. This is the sixth and final session, which started last 5 September.

As approved by the president for enactment by the Batasan, the proposed outlay, which is socially oriented, is 2.5 billion pesos more than the 57 billion peso budget for 1983. The proposed appropriations measure earmarks significant increases for social services, general government operations, and national defense.

In response to the president's call, Batasang Pambansa leaders assured speedy action on the national budget for 1984. Speaker Querube Makalintal and Deputy Prime Minister and Majority Floor Leader Jose Rono said the Batasan is keeping pace with its timetable for the budget. The appropriations bill is scheduled for final reading and approval early next month.

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